



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Thousands March in Okinawa To Protest H-Bomb
*OW1505150489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1436 GMT
15 May 89*

[Text] Naha, May 15 KYODO—About 8,000 demonstrators attended a rally here Monday to protest against the presence of U.S. troops—and the loss by the U.S. military of an H-bomb in nearby ocean waters.

It is unpardonable that the U.S. has just left a hydrogen bomb lying in ocean waters off Okinawa, organizer Zenshu Arakaki told demonstrators attending the rally called to celebrate the return in 1972 of Okinawa from U.S. to Japanese rule.

Arakaki said that Okinawans have been gravely affected by recurring incidents involving U.S. military exercises around the island conducted despite local opposition.

A convention of peace activists, opposed to the stationing of U.S. forces on Okinawa and to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, adopted a resolution calling for a more detailed probe into the H-bomb incident.

The U.S. Government acknowledged last Friday that a H-bomb was lost some 320 kilometers off Okinawa in December, 1965, when an airplane fell off the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga and sank in very deep waters.

On Monday the U.S. Government said that the H-bomb was inert and could not explode, but had probably released some radioactive material which had settled on the ocean floor and posed no environmental threat.

Also on Monday, the governor of Okinawa, Junji Nishime, issued a statement saying he would request the Japanese Government to obtain more details about the incident, and to take measures to dispel uneasiness among island residents.

And the mayor of Naha, Kosei Oyadomari, said he was sending a letter of protest to U.S. President George Bush in which he would ask how the U.S. Government intended to dispose of the bomb.

Farm Minister Favors Lumber Talks With U.S.
*OW1605053289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata said Tuesday he is not opposed to holding talks with the U.S. over the issue of opening up the Japanese lumber and paper markets.

His statement, made in a press conference, came in response to the U.S. Agriculture Department's demand to hold market-oriented, sector-selective (MOSS) talks on the issue.

But Hata said Japanese imports of lumber and paper products have been on a steady rise recently as a result of Japan's efforts to boost imports according to a bilateral agreement reached through the MOSS talks.

Proclaiming the MOSS talks "already over," Hata said that even if any bilateral talks are held on the issue, it will not mean reopening the MOSS talks.

Government Praises Sino-Soviet Summit
*OW1605064689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan appreciates the normalization of ties between China and the Soviet Union announced in Beijing by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, government spokesman Keizo Obuchi said Tuesday.

The Japanese Government hopes that rapprochement between the two communist giants will help promote stability and peace in Asia, the chief cabinet secretary told a morning press conference.

Japan will watch future developments in Sino-Soviet relations, Obuchi said.

Japan is interested in what foreign policy China and the Soviet Union will promote in Asia and how Asian countries will react to it, he added.

Deng, in a summit meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Beijing Tuesday, announced the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, according to China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Leaders Welcome Normalization
*OW1605094889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT
16 May 89*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday both welcomed normalization of ties between China and the Soviet Union.

Takeshita told the Diet that it will contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

Uno also told the Diet he appreciated Sino-Soviet rapprochement and said it will not lead to a major change in Japan's foreign policy.

Uno, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee, said the historic development is in line with the global trend toward detente.

Both China and the Soviet Union have assured Japan that the Sino-Soviet normalization will not affect relations involving other countries, the foreign minister said.

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Foreign Ministry officials said China and the Soviet Union have been compelled to seek improved external relations in order to promote domestic economic reforms. [passage omitted]

Government Approves Uranium Enrichment Plant
OW1605063089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT
16 May 89

Brunei Foreign Minister Begins 5-Day Visit
OW1305233789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—Brunei's Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah arrived here for a five-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Atomic Energy Commission approved plans Tuesday to build a prototype uranium enrichment plant this year that uses new technology to produce cheaper fuel for nuclear plants, the Science and Technology Agency said.

The younger brother of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah will meet with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno on Tuesday, officials said.

The plant, to be built in Okayama Prefecture, western Japan, is to use rotors made of lightweight carbon fiber reinforced plastic, instead of the metal rotors used in conventional plants.

He will be received in audience by Emperor Akihito and Crown Prince Naruhito on Wednesday.

The new technology is expected to reduce the cost of enriching uranium by 10 to 20 percent, according to Tsuyoshi Ogawa, chief of uranium enrichment at the Science and Technology Agency.

Uno and Bolkiah are expected to discuss the annual session of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and their counterparts from the industrial democracies, including Japan and the United States, to be held in Brunei in early July.

Currently the price of uranium enriched in Japan is about 40 percent higher than international prices.

Uno is expected to attend the session, as he did last year, if he is retained in his present post by the successor of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who has announced his intention to step down.

Japan hopes to become self-sufficient in uranium enrichment to improve its energy security, Ogawa said.

Business Group Leaves for Singapore, Philippines
OW1505071289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT
15 May 89

The pilot plant is to be constructed jointly by the governmental Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp. and the Japan Nuclear Fuel Industries Co., a consortium of electric companies.

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—A high-powered business delegation left Monday for a 5-day visit to Singapore and the Philippines for talks on economic cooperation between Japan and the two Southeast Asian nations.

The private sector will pay for 85 percent of 10 billion yen project.

The mission is being headed by Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Operation of the pilot plant, slated for construction at Ningyo Toge mountain pass is scheduled to start in 1991. Ogawa declined to discuss the plant's production capacity.

It is scheduled to confer with political leaders of the two countries, including Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Philippine President Corazon Aquino, Keidanren officials said.

The plant will serve as a prototype for construction of commercial facilities using the same technology at Rokkasho-mura, Aomori Prefecture, in northern Japan.

The main topic will be ways of stepping up private-sector investment in the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as part of Japan's program to recycle its trade surplus to developing nations.

The commercial facilities using the new material are to enter operation between 1995 and 2001, and upon completion will be able to process enough uranium each year to fuel 7 plants, each with a 1 million kilowatt capacity.

Keidanren plans to send similar missions to ASEAN's four other member countries—Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Brunei—in October and November.

The Atomic Energy Commission is chaired by Moichi Miyazaki, the minister of state for the Science and Technology Agency, and serves as an advisory organ to the prime minister.

16 May 1989

White Paper Blames Land Prices on Greed

*OW1605062289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—People's tendency to hold on to the land they own instead of giving priority to the public welfare in land use is the basic reason for the extraordinary rise in land prices in Japan, according to a government report released Tuesday.

National Land Agency Director General Hideo Utsumi submitted the white paper on national land use to a cabinet meeting Tuesday morning.

According to the white paper, the persistent belief that land is the most valuable asset, plus the preference of most people to own a detached home are the major obstacles to imposing land-use restrictions necessary to keep land prices in check in urban areas and carry out redevelopment plans.

In a poll carried out last year, less than two in five people favored restrictions on their rights to land ownership in the interests of the general welfare, according to the paper. The corresponding figure in the United States and Britain was nearly 70 percent, it said.

While calling for the creation of public awareness and understanding of the need to restrict land use for the sake of the public welfare, the paper said it was necessary to keep a strict watch on land prices, which could rise sharply at any moment under the influence of speculation.

Special attention is needed to control the concentration of demand for land on resort areas, it said.

The rise of land prices in major regional cities such as Osaka and Nagoya, for example, was conspicuous, while Tokyo prices have leveled off, the paper said.

It credited the taming of soaring land prices in Tokyo to stricter government surveillance of land deals and the abolition of tax exemptions on profits gained from land transactions in the metropolitan area.

Land prices in Osaka soared because speculators had moved in sensing that Osaka prices were discounted compared with those of Tokyo, and appreciation due to new development projects, the paper said.

In order to disperse population and industrial functions from Tokyo to other municipalities across the nation, the white paper called for the nurturing of internationally competitive industries in the regions and restructuring of the national education system.

Business Groups Urge LDP To Pick New Leader

*OW1605111189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan's four major business organizations said on Tuesday they have urged the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to pick a successor to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita as early as possible.

The four groups—Keidanren, Nissho, Nikkeiren and Keizai Doyukai—issued a joint statement saying the present political turmoil might further encourage voters' distrust in politics and endanger Japan's free economic system.

The statement urged the LDP to establish a "fresh party lineup" as early as possible, arrive at a "settlement" of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, and make all-out efforts to achieve political reforms.

The governing party needs to do its best to restore popular distrust [as received] at this moment, it said.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, vice chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), filed the joint request with LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, who is serving as a coordinator between party elders and faction leaders in deciding who should replace Takeshita.

After handing the statement to Hashimoto at the Diet, Hiraiwa met reporters and quoted him as saying that he understood the business community's request.

Hiraiwa declined to specify the meaning of "fresh party lineup," but said the LDP should not stick to its traditional rotation of party and cabinet posts among factions.

Asked what a "settlement" to the scandal means, Hiraiwa replied that one idea is to pass on to society profits gained through the resale of low-priced prelisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co.

The business community is the major provider of political funds to the LDP.

Prime Minister Takeshita announced his resignation on April 25, only four days after Takashi Ishihara, head of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai) urged him to step down from power.

Senior LDP Member Calls for General Election

*OW1605061189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The chairman of the House of Representatives' Steering Committee called on Tuesday for a snap general election to overcome the present political crisis stemming from the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Toshio Yamaguchi, an LDP chairman of the House Rules and Administration Committee, told reporters the cabinet should dissolve the House if the Liberal Democratic Party cannot pick a successor to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

If the LDP fails to seize a majority in the 512-seat lower chamber, the governing party may consider surrendering power to the opposition camp, he said.

Some LDP members say that the Takeshita cabinet cannot avoid dissolving the lower house, after enacting the 60.4 trillion yen budget and related bills, if it cannot name a new leader.

Takeshita announced on April 25 he is stepping down to assume responsibility for the loss of popular trust caused by the Recruit scandal.

LDP Executive Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito was once tipped as a probable successor but he declined the offer last week.

Takeshita Prepared To Quit LDP Faction
*OW1605051389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday he will quit his faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party if the party calls for him to do so.

Takeshita, talking to reporters briefly at the Diet, added, however, that the decision is one for the LDP's Political Reform Panel.

The 41-member LDP panel, chaired by former Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, is due to release a package of reform proposals on Wednesday, and party sources say these will include a call for a prime minister to permanently resign from his faction on taking office.

This proposal is targeted particularly at Takeshita's predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is the only former prime minister to head an intraparty faction, LDP sources said.

Nakasone is also ready to step down as a faction leader and quit his faction, according to his aides.

Opposition parties have demanded that Nakasone give testimony in the Diet on what they say are allegations of his role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, particularly of his links with Recruit founder Hiromasa Ezoe and with the resale of two U.S.-made supercomputers to Recruit from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

Beleaguered by the Recruit scandal and an opposition demand for Nakasone's testimony, Takeshita declared on April 25 that he is resigning from office.

Three days after announcing the resignation, Takeshita and his ruling LDP passed the 60.4 trillion yen budget for Fiscal 1989 through the House of Representatives.

Takeshita established the party panel in January as part of his efforts to restore public trust in politics lost in the wake of the Recruit scandal.

The package of proposals will also include a call to reduce the number of seats in the House of Representatives from the present 512 to below 471, LDP sources said.

Veteran LDP politician Masayoshi Ito, who declined last week to succeed Takeshita as party leader and prime minister, has strongly called for a "settlement" of the Recruit scandal, urging the disbandment of party factions and the selection of a new leader from among the younger generation of politicians, LDP sources said.

Ito, 75, chairman of the LDP's decisionmaking executive council, has stopped short, however, of saying exactly what such a settlement should take. Some party sources take this to imply he favors the resignation from the Diet of all politicians linked to the Recruit case.

Two other former prime ministers, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, have previously stepped down as faction heads, being succeeded by Shintaro Abe, the incumbent LDP secretary general, and Kiichi Miyazawa, the former finance minister.

Another former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka, is no longer a member of the ruling party. He quit the LDP immediately after he was arrested in 1976 for taking a 500 million yen bribe in the Lockheed bribery scandal. He is still appealing his conviction and sentence in that case.

Politicians Allegedly Received More Recruit Money
*OW1605061089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Two politicians recently quizzed by prosecutors are said to have received political donations from the Recruit business group other than those already the subject of investigations, informed sources said Tuesday.

Takao Fujinami, chief cabinet secretary to former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during 1984 to 1985, reportedly accepted 20 million yen in political donations from the business group at the center of an influence peddling scandal, they said.

Investigators had earlier suspected that Fujinami obtained 40 million yen in similar donations between 1986 and 1988 and earned 25 million yen reselling 12,000 prefloated shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a subsidiary of the Recruit information and employment conglomerate.

Katsuya Ikeda, an opposition Komeito politician in the lower house, is also said to have received 1 million yen in checks in June 1984, according to the sources. Ikeda's office said they had not heard of the new allegations.

They are among 17 politicians believed to have purchased, directly or indirectly, the discounted prelisted shares of Recruit Cosmos.

Fujinami is suspected of influencing government policy on whether to keep the agreement regulating contacts between companies and university graduates or to abolish it and admit free competition on student recruitment.

A government committee in June 1985 reversed its earlier decision to shelve the problem and concluded that the agreement should be maintained.

Recruit leads the industry by supplying employment information directly to students.

Ikeda also is suspected of having posed questions on the issue in the Diet in favor of Recruit.

According to the sources, the 1 million yen was delivered to Ikeda in the name of Hiromasa Ezoe, Recruit's founder, 1 week after Ikeda's questions in the Diet on June 20, 1984.

Ezoe was arrested on February 13 on bribery charges.

Recruit-Linked Komeito Member Quits Diet
OW1605114789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Komeito Diet member Katsuya Ikeda on Tuesday tendered his resignation from the legislature, Komeito sources said.

Ikeda is one of 17 politicians who bought unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co. Directly or indirectly in 1986.

Public prosecutors have questioned Ikeda and former Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami as witnesses in connection with the Recruit scandal, according to investigation sources.

JSP Denounces Beating of Secretary General
OW1305144489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Saturday denounced the beating of its secretary general and a candidate in Otsu as a major challenge to democracy and freedom of speech.

Japan's largest opposition party said in a statement that widening popular distrust of government and its ruling Liberal Democratic Party encouraged the attack against Tsuruo Yamaguchi and Eiichi Nakamura.

The JSP will not yield to violence and will work for ethical politics and a safe society, the JSP statement said.

A pair of young men, members of a rightwing group, beat Nakamura, 59, with an umbrella at an election campaign rally in Otsu near Kyoto Friday evening, police said.

Nakamura, a former JSP member in the House of Councillors, plans to run for election to the upper house this summer. He suffered a minor facial injury in the attack.

Yamaguchi, 63, the JSP secretary general, was knocked away but suffered no injuries, police said.

The two men were arrested on suspicion of violence and assault.

Mongolia

Soviet Troops Begin Withdrawal 15 May
OW1505114889 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Today, on May 15th, the first detachments of a Soviet tank division and antiaircraft troops are leaving northern Mongolian city of Erdenet and southern city of Choyr. This is the start of the withdrawal of Soviet military contingents from Mongolia.

Altogether more than 50,000 troops will be withdrawn from Mongolia between 1989-1990, together with hundreds and thousands of pieces of military hardware.

Namsray Attends Erdenet Send-off
OW1605074789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1333 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 May (MONTSAME)—A train carrying a tank regiment left Erdenet city today for the Soviet Union. This marked the beginning of the earlier announced withdrawal of a considerable part of the Soviet troops temporarily deployed on MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] territory at the invitation of the Mongolian Government.

The regiment departing today is part of a tank division whose withdrawal from the MPR will be completed in August this year. Overall more than 50,000 Soviet troops will return home from Mongolia during the 1989-90 period. More than 850 tanks, about 1,100 infantry combat vehicles [BMP] and armored personnel carriers, more than 820 various artillery systems, nearly 190 aircraft, and 130 helicopters will be returned to USSR territory.

A friendship meeting and solemn send-off for the Soviet troops was held at the Erdenet city railway station.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense; Lieutenant General I.T. Rymarev, chief of the Political Directorate of the Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District; V.I. Sitnikov, USSR

ambassador to the MPR; and representatives of the public of Erdenet city and Soviet troops. The speakers emphasized that the decision of the MPR and USSR Governments to withdraw a considerable part of the Soviet troops from the MPR represents a concrete step on the path toward strengthening confidence in the Asian-Pacific Region (ATR) and is a practical result of the new political thinking advocated by the Soviet Union.

Comrade J. Yondon noted in particular that the beginning of the Soviet troop withdrawal is an act of goodwill, an expression of the principled position of the MPR and USSR who strive toward relations of good-neighborliness and confidence and strengthening trust in the ATR. He expressed great gratitude to the Soviet troops who have made a worthy contribution to ensuring the security of Mongolia and strengthening the traditional fraternal bonds of friendship between the people and Armed Forces of the two countries.

The Soviet military doctrine today is organically inscribed in the new political thinking, whose main provisions are directed at eliminating war from the life of mankind, consolidating international security and stability, Lt Gen I.T. Rymarev, chief of the Political Directorate of the Transbaykal Military District stressed.

A commemorative Red Banner of the MPR Ministry of Defense was presented to the Soviet Army tank regiment. The state anthems of the MPR and USSR and "Internationale" were played. The Soviet tank troops and MPA [Mongolian People's Army] soldiers bid farewell. The send-off for the Soviet troops who honorably fulfilled their internationalist duty turned into a vivid demonstration of fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and combat cooperation of their Armed Forces.

The solemn send-off for the Soviet troops was attended by T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary party]; Major General L.S. Mayorov, commander of Soviet troops in the MPR, as well as a group of public observers on the reduction of Soviet Armed Forces and arms.

The train began its journey. Bon voyage.

Gorbachev Cables Batmonh While Overflying MPR
OW1605074089 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1355 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 May (MONTSAME)—M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, while flying over the territory of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] sent a telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Respected Comrade Batmonh,

While flying over the territory of the MPR I send cordial greetings to the fraternal Mongolian people and the MPRP.

I express confidence in the fact that the friendship and all-around Soviet-Mongolian cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the people of our countries and international cooperation and good-neighborliness, the telegram says.

Commentary Hails Gorbachev's Visit to PRC
OW1505133689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 15 May 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has started his visit to the People's Republic of China. This is the first time for the last dozen of years that the leaders of these two countries are coming face to face.

This summit meeting and the talks the leaders of these two big socialist states are going to have will attract the attention of the peoples of the world, and this is especially so as far as the Mongolians are concerned, who being direct neighbors of China, and have had age-long traditional ties between themselves. [sentence as heard]

It is everyone's knowledge that the historical past of the Soviet Union and China has been not smooth. It had sunny days and some rough moments, too. But today, the new mode of thinking and the new trend of settling interstate relations and burning issues by ways of talks and dialogue have brought about quite new conditions for people to look at each other realistically with an awareness of their interdependence. The two sides are expected to look into all angles of their relations fundamentally.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has stated the other day that during the visit the two sides will establish good-neighborly relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

This current visit of the Soviet leader, which is called upon, according to the words of Deng Xiaoping, to put a full stop on the past and open the future, would not only help the unity of socialist countries, but would undoubtedly positively effect the situation in Asia as a whole. The success of the visit of Gorbachev will have a direct impact on the Mongolian People's Republic, which is situated between these two giants.

It is in place to note [as heard] that Mongolia of late has been taking consecutive steps to cardinaly improving its relations with the People's Republic of China and thanks to the efforts of both sides their relations are assuming an advanced form no less dynamically than the Sino-Soviet relations.

Remarkably, the date of withdrawal of major part of the Soviet contingent in the Mongolian People's Republic from this country, falls exactly on this day when Gorbachev arrives to Beijing, is seen as an event to further the success of the visit of the Soviet leader and better future relations between the countries concerned.

North Korea,

South Said Involved in U.S. Weapon Research
SK1505151589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—It has been revealed that the U.S. imperialists have inveigled South Korea into their criminal research and development of biochemical weapons, a report says.

According to an information sent recently by the "Hangyore Publicity Center in Americas" to the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" ("Chonminnyon"), the medical research and development headquarters of the U.S. Army department committed to research groups of 21 U.S. universities in top secrecy the research and development of weapons to be used in biological and chemical warfare, in which the surgical college of Koryo University of South Korea is included. Still more intolerable is the fact that the work of "danger item 1" which is the most dangerous of the items assigned was allotted to this surgical college.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are dragging South Korea into the criminal research and development of biochemical weapons banned by international law shows that they intend to reduce South Korea not only to a hotbed of a nuclear war but also to a hotbed of germ and chemical warfare.

Notably the fact that the U.S. imperialists have allotted to South Korea an item of fatal danger proves that they are seeking the completion of mass destruction weapons at the sacrifice of South Korea, their colony.

Meeting in U.S. Urges Release of Rev Mun
SK1605101489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Los Angeles to denounce the suppression of the movement for independence, democracy and reunification and to urge the ouster of the No Tae-u puppet regime under the sponsorship of the Los Angeles board of the North American headquarters for the promotion of a nationwide meeting, according to a recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

Speaking at the meeting, Dr. Yang Un-sik stressed that "Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to the North is a signal event in the history of the movement for reunification" and it is highly appraised at home and abroad.

He said:

"The 'reunification policy' of the present 'government' which has no principle and will of reunification fell in a pit" of its own accord with Rev. Mun's visit to the northern half of the country.

Speaking next, Rev. Hong Tong-kun said that the responsibility for the division of the Korean peninsula rests with the United States and called for an anti-U.S. struggle for reunification. He went on:

No one is qualified to talk about patriotism, not knowing the patriotism of President Kim Il-song.

No Kil-nam, a Korean resident in the United States, said:

It is contradictory for the puppet government to scheme to punish Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who had visited Pyongyang by invoking the "National Security Law", while loudly advertising the "northern policy." According to this "law," No Tae-u who made the "July 7 declaration" is liable to penalty.

A statement in the name of the North American headquarters for the promotion of a nationwide meeting was adopted at the meeting.

Sternly denouncing the detention of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by the South Korean "regime" as an anti-national act to dampen and dash the desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen for national reunification, it strongly urged a prompt release of Rev. Mun and champions of independence, democracy and reunification.

It scathingly demanded that the No Tae-u "regime" immediately stop the wholesale crackdown on the organizations of the movement for independence, democracy and reunification and suppression of the independent movement for exchange among Koreans in the North and the South and overseas and repeal the fascist laws including the "National Security Law."

The statement condemned the suppression of the workers' struggle by the No Tae-u military "regime" and demanded an immediate release of the workers, champions of independence, democracy and reunification and prompt resignation of the No Tae-u "government."

U.S., Malagasy Groups Demand Mun's Release
SK1605055089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The Political Bureau of the Democratic Committee for Supporting the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar in its statement dated May 10 strongly demanded an unconditional release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who has been unreasonably arrested and an immediate end to suppression of democrats.

The statement branded the South Korean authorities' arrest of Rev. Mun as an intolerable challenge to the unanimous desire of the Korean people for reunification and denounced their suppression of him.

Chairman of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea Stanley Faulkner in a letter to the traitor No Tae-u resolutely demanded an immediate release of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion.

Referring to No's "July 7 declaration", he asked if Rev. Mun's Pyongyang visit was contrary to the declaration and said if so, the authorities' vociferous talk about "democracy" and "exchange between the North and the South" was a plain trick merely to hoodwink the people.

American Artists Council Inaugurated
SK1605003989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Korean men of culture and art in California inaugurated recently the American Council of National Intellectuals and Artists, according to SINHAN MINBO, Korean newspaper published in the United State.

Eleven sponsors of the council including critic Un Ho-ki, poet Yi Se-pang and composer Kim Hyong-song held a press conference and issued an inaugural declaration.

Stressing that all the cultural and art movements should, in the long run, contribute to the reunification of the homeland, heading for the centripetal point to unite the divided nation, the declaration said:

We will actively promote mutual visit between the men of culture and art in Americas and in the northern half of the homeland and concentrate on cultural exchange intended for reunification through lectures, symposiums, concerts, exhibitions, performances of dances, dramas and operas and exchange of films, video tapes, publications and data.

We propose joint study and creation of Korean men of culture and art in the North and South and overseas.

Daily Accuses No of Suppressing Democracy
SK1605060089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today lashes out at the No Tae-u group which is getting frantic in a wholesale suppression of the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" ("Chonminnyon"), a dissident umbrella democratic organisation of South Korea, defining it as an "organisation benefiting the enemy" which sympathizes with the call of the North.

Complaining that the "view of reunification" in the report and the inaugural declaration read at the inaugural meeting of "Chonminnyon" has "a thread of connection with the North's argument," the puppets decided to summon and detain those involved in drafting the report and declaration, launching into a full-scale crackdown on the organisation.

Noting that the puppets' wholesale investigation into and suppression of "Chonminnyon" are a prelude to its forcible dissolution and last-ditch efforts to prop up the military dictatorship, the author of the commentary continues:

To link the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification with the North is a logic of treachery and fascism, a logic of division which cannot convince anyone, and to suppress them on charges of "pro-communism and benefiting the enemy" is a criminal act to block the road of independence, democracy and reunification and bar the onward movement of history.

The fact that the No Tae-u group finds a pretext of suppression in "the thread of connection" between the arguments of the South Korean democratic organisations and the North reveals to the world the anti-national, anti-reunification color of it not wanting national reconciliation with us or reunification.

This is also intended to justify its base political plot in misrepresenting Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as a "spying case" and suppress and stifle the patriotic democratic forces to block the massive resistance for independence, democracy and reunification.

The No Tae-u group must give up the fascist repressive row it is raising under the motto of "eradication of leftist pro-communism" and step down from power without delay.

QIUSHI Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang
SK1505062089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of QIUSHI, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Liu Yili arrived here today by train.

Kim Il-song Meets Iranian Economic Delegation
*SK1205102889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
12 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today met the government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Gholamreza Foruzesh, minister of construction, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun, and Korean Ambassador E.P. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

Iranian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They presented a gift to him.

Further on Iranian President Activities

Holds Private Presidential Talk

*LD1505175289 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] Messrs Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Kim Il-song, presidents of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the DPRK, tonight met and conferred privately for 3 hours.

In this meeting, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries, the DPRK president first remarked: The visit of your excellency is a new chapter in bilateral relations and we are very pleased about this. Our relations are very good and both of us are preoccupied in different parts in the world; we are preoccupied with the struggle against imperialism. President Khamene'i replied: Our talks are about technical and political fields and other fields of bilateral interest. In fisheries, you have valuable experience and could cooperate well with us. In technical cooperation and mine and metals, we could cooperate on a vast scale and as to oil issues, we could help you in exploration matters. We have long-standing experience in the field of exploration and exploitation of oil and our technical capacities related to oil is good.

Then Mr Kim Il-song, the DPRK leader said: We would very much like to advance technical and industrial cooperation since big countries do not want to see small countries standing on their own feet. Korean and Iranian experts must continue their serious cooperation. Since the two countries are anti-imperialist, this would cause the two countries to be serious about their cooperation. The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, replied:

We would like to benefit from the technical experiences of and resources of both countries. We would like to see a rise in the level of both countries' resources. The DPRK leader then said: We are ready to place at your disposal all our potentials toward the reconstruction of our dear friendly country, Iran. We could have good cooperation in the shipbuilding industry.

Mr Khamene'i too remarked: In the political field, political cooperation is two-sided. We usually have common political stances and we cooperate well in the Nonaligned Movement. This movement is a vast arena for our cooperation. The United States has a deep enmity against progressive countries and it seriously threatens progressive governments in different parts of the world; this threat is particularly aimed at your country and ours. Anti-Americanism can be the most important factor in our cooperation with the DPRK. I have repeatedly emphasized to your envoys that among the reasons why Iran is close to Korea is the U.S. enmity toward both countries. If big countries threaten progressive countries, then progressive countries too should threaten them in return; our power is greater than the superpowers'. You proved in Korea that you have the power to confront the United States. In this private meeting, the DPRK president said: I believe that the publication of the book "Satanic Verses" and the insults directed at a great leader are a conspiracy and I believe that they have trampled over nation's rights and one should respond to their threats with a hard fist. We will stand against anyone who will threaten us; and this is part of our revolutionary principle and we could jointly cooperate well in the Nonaligned Movement.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Iranian Counterpart
*SK1605014989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] Talks between Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall yesterday.

Present at the talks on our side were Cha Pong-chu, vice minister of foreign affairs; Hwang Sun-muk, our country's ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran; and other functionaries concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Javad Mansuri, vice minister of foreign affairs; Sayyed-Mohammadi, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea; and other functionaries concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Discuss Economic Cooperation

LD1505172789 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15, IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea reached an understanding in principle for political and economic cooperation.

Visiting President 'Ali Khamene'i and President Kim Il-song in a nearly-three-hour meeting decided that the foreign ministers of the two countries would prepare a letter of understanding to be inked at the end of Khamene'i's visit.

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Korean counterpart Kim Yong-nam exchanged views on grounds for bilateral cooperation and expansion of relations.

In another development President Khamene'i on the second day of his stay here, inspected an electronic factory, the students palace and an a theater.

Khamene'i Attends Art Performance

SK1505152289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT
15 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The grand performance of "Song of Happiness" was given by 5,000 artists this evening at the February 8 Hall of Culture in honor of Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the performance together with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

When President Kim Il-song and President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i appeared in the Hall amid the playing of welcome music, the entire audience enthusiastically welcomed them, raising cheers of "Hurrah!"

Appreciating the performance were the entourage of the Iranian President and Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi, Iranian Ambassador e.p. to Korea, and his embassy officials and Iranian students studying in Korea.

Seeing the performance in their company were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chng Chun-ki; and other senior officials and Korean Ambassador E.P. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk and working people in the city.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the epilogue the performers sang in chorus the Iranian song "We will follow the road of the martyrs" to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

A basket of flowers from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i was conveyed to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

Khamene'i Welcomed at Mass Meeting

SK1605103089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with a large attendance today in welcome of Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended the meeting.

President Kim Il-song and president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i appeared on the platform amidst the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

Choe Mun-son, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech.

His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, spoke next.

Iranian Delegation Tours Mangyongdae

SK1605151589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his entourage visited Mangyongdae and went round Pyongyang and local places today. The president went first to the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood and saw with keen interest the historical mementoes, hearing the immortal story about the historic house.

He posed for a photograph in front of the old home and planted a tree.

The guests made a round of the Tower of the Chjuche Idea, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Grand People's Study House and sports facilities in Chongchun street.

The president went to the West Sea Barrage.

The guests inspected facilities of the barrage, hearing an explanation about the completion of the modern barrage in a short time by soldiers of the Korean People's Army and builders with home designs, technique and materials.

They mounted the observatory and enjoyed a bird's-eye view of the barrage.

Then they looked round the water channel between the West Sea Barrage and tideland in South Pyongang Province.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and officials concerned.

The entourage of the Iranian president in several groups toured the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, the University of Construction and Building Materials, the Taesong Ceramic Factory, calcium silicate brickhouses, etc.

Amity Cooperation Plan With Poland Signed
SK1305045689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The 1989-1990 plan for cooperation between the Korea-Poland Friendship Association and the Poland-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Warsaw on April 28.

It was signed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Poland Friendship Association, and Hawadai, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Poland-Korea Friendship Association.

Cameroonian Visitor Thanks Kim Il-song
SK1305043689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from head of the Cameroonian National Assembly delegation Fonka Shang Lawrance, its president, leaving Korea on May 12.

The message reads:

We were deeply impressed by the enormous achievements eloquently displaying the struggle of your people, great, honest, industrious, disciplined and united, under the outstanding leadership of respected your excellency.

We are leaving your country with a very dear memory of so kind reception of us by you this mornin g.

I assure your excellency, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that I will correctly report to His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon and your friend, all the things we witnessed with admiration while staying in your great country.

I will also correctly convey to him your friendly feelings for the president, your inspiring words to us and your invitation to the president to visit your country again.

UN Cooperation Plan Project Commissioned
SK1205002289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—A project for the strengthening of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Korea has been commissioned under a cooperation plan between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme.

With its completion, it has become possible to determine the physiological, biochemical and pathological characters of seed maize and computerize the data treatment in seed production and a scientific and technical foundation has been laid to lift maize farming to a higher level.

The commissioning ceremony of the project took place today.

Youths Involved in 'Scientific, Technical March'
SK1205102189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—Young people of industrial establishments, scientific research institutions, universities and colleges throughout Korea are vigorously making the "youth scientific and technical march".

This march is aimed to let the youth acquire at least one kind of science and technology, raise the level of their technical skill still higher and advance at least one kind of invention or contrivance every year to contribute to the development and prosperity of the country.

The young men and women of the April 3 factory formed a "youth technical innovation shock brigade" and manufactured 19 digital computer machine tools in a short span of time.

The young workers of the general June 1 electric appliance works and Taean heavy machine complex, in cooperation with scientists and technicians, made a new-type robot to save much manpower.

Such successes have been registered by youth of scientific research institutions, universities and colleges, too.

The young scientists of the Haeju branch of the Academy of Agricultural Science have proved successful in the research into the method of rice production in tideland and in other researches.

Through the "youth scientific and technical march" young people across the country have presented some 1,900 technical innovation proposals and over 800 inventions to the national youth technical innovation and goods exposition for "prize of the Pyongyang festival".

Editorial Reviews Kim Chong-il Work on Youths
SK1305095089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2237 GMT 5 May 89

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May editorial: "Programmatic Document Elucidating Path for the Youth Movement in Our Era"]

[Text] Today, the prevailing circumstance and the heavy revolutionary duty before us are the most vital aspect of society and there is a more urgent demand than at any other time to enhance the militant role of the youths who are the successors of the revolution. An important problem at present in realizing this demand is to make a profound study of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People" and to thoroughly embody the tasks proposed in the document.

In a talk "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il on 12 October 1988, he profoundly analyzed the historic mission and duty of the youth movement of our era and completely elucidated the tasks and methods in developing the youth movement according to the demand of the present era. This is an epochal event that provided a new milestone in the struggle of our youths and the progressive youths of the world, who are struggling to create an independent new world. Under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il who is leading the youth movement toward the main road of victory with brilliant wisdom and extraordinary vitality, all the youths in our country are firmly foreseeing their brilliant future and are full of determination to thoroughly fulfill this document.

An important idea consistently written in the document "The Present Time and the Tasks of the Young People," which endlessly develops the youth movement of our era according to the development of the history of man and has reached a new turning point, is to provide great progress in the popular masses' struggle to achieve independence. Strongly preparing the youths and enhancing their role in pioneering the main road of the era is always an important issue before us. In today's era when a mature demand is being put forth to ultimately liquidate various forms of subjugation, domination, exploitation, and plunder and to carry out the task to construct a new world, a new historic task is being presented in front of the youth movement.

In the document, the current tasks of the young people and their role, which is being unprecedentedly enhanced in the anti-imperialist struggle for independence, and the tasks of the young people to accomplish the socialist cause to the end, were concretely presented. The document succeeded in completely elucidating the pending issues in the youth movement of our era through profound principles and ironclad theory, and through vigorously launching the youth into fulfilling the sacred cause of independence. This is the fundamental source of

the great vitality and infinite might of the document. The document says that the duty of the present era and of the young people is to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism and to carry out the overall cause for independence which has great theoretical and practical significance. Most of all, the document is becoming a militant banner making it possible to brilliantly carry out the honorable duty and responsibility before history by contributing continuously to the anti-imperialist cause for independence of the progressive youths of the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee has taught: The young people of our era, in contributing to the anti-imperialist cause for independence, must carry out the honorable responsibility laid before history and man, and here, one must find the true value of life and elucidate one's life.

The struggle of our youths in the cause for independence in our era is now confronting the grave challenge of the imperialists.

The cunning and vicious nature of the modern imperialists finds expression particularly in their maneuvers to make young people of the new generations mentally handicapped persons by spreading among them the corrupt, reactionary bourgeois culture and life-style. Based on its definition that modern imperialism is the main target of struggle against which young people in the era of independence should fight with united strength, transcending ideology, religion, nation, and race, the document has elucidated the task that young people should not only smash the imperialists' maneuvers, but also struggle to achieve peace and security in the world, to reject corrupt, reactionary ideology and culture, and to develop sound ideology and culture. Thus, the document has become the mighty banner of encouraging young people to turn out in the struggle against imperialism to rescue the destiny of mankind from the claws of imperialism and to defend their youthful lives.

In particular, the document not only has elucidated that an individual's life is part of the life of the popular masses and that it is linked with the great life of all mankind, but also indicates the need for young people to treasure the destiny of groups and to devote themselves to the development of the nation and the progress of mankind. This is of great significance in making it possible for young people to perform their due mission of the times with a correct outlook on the world in the course of carrying out the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

This theory has constituted the powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which can smash the imperialists' vicious maneuvers to deprive young people of their noble and beautiful disposition and vitality, and to make them, with their promising and hopeful future, mentally handicapped persons.

The document "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People" is also a programmatic document that clearly indicates the path which makes it possible for all of our young people to inherit and develop the glorious cause of chuche generation after generation, and that vigorously inspires them to carry out the cause.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people have victoriously traversed the road of difficult and complicated struggle for socialism in the past, and today they have reached a high stage on which they can firmly foresee the complete victory of socialism.

Our young people are assigned the important responsibility to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by brilliantly inheriting the historic march toward socialism and communism.

The document has comprehensively indicated the road which enables our young people to fulfill their missions assigned by the times and history. The document indicated that young people should correctly realize the basic superiority of socialist society over capitalist society and should struggle by cherishing a lofty pride in socialism.

The document also clearly pointed out the issue for young people to firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, to display the lofty loyalty and revolutionary spirit and to have lofty creative power and rich cultural knowledge. The document elucidated the task of firmly fostering the young people to be the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

These militant tasks are the programmatic guideline which enables our young people to brilliantly fulfill their missions as reliable vanguard of our party.

The document is of great significance in strengthening the militant solidarity between our young people and the progressive youth of the world. As is indicated in the document, the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students to be held in Pyongyang will not only be a significant event for the development of the youth movement of the world but will also be a vigorous demonstration of international solidarity with our revolution.

By putting forth tasks for preparing this festival in conformity with the ideal of anti-imperialism, peace, and friendship and for excellently carrying out the work with all representatives to the festival, the document has firmly ensured the success of the Pyongyang festival.

Indeed, this document is a historic document which made a great contribution to developing the youth movement of the world and the Korean youth movement onto a new higher stage according to the demand of the present time, the era of independence.

The document "The Present Time and Tasks of Young People," is the brilliant fruition of gigantic revolutionary practice and profound ideological and theoretical activities of the party and the leader who led our revolution and the youth movement of our era along the ever-victorious path.

From the first day of embarking on the road of revolution at an early date, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has paid great attention to resolving the questions of young people and opened the origin of the chuche-oriented Korean youth movement. Thus, he led the youth movement in our country along the road of constant victory by elucidating the principles and tasks that the youth movement should adhere to in every step of the revolutionary struggle.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il developed the youth movement in our country into a new, higher stage in conformity with a historic demand for the chuche-orientation of the entire society, while firmly safeguarding, inheriting, and developing the achievements and tradition attained by the great leader in the youth movement and youth work.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated all theoretical and practical issues for strengthening and developing the youth movement, from the essence of the youth movement in our time and the characteristic nature of youth work to the principle and method for building youth organizations and concrete problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and life of the youth of the present time. Thus, he is leading the overall youth movement. Thanks to his leadership, the youth movement in our country has constantly strengthened and developed into a model youth movement for our time. In this worthwhile course, new, unique theories that will shine forever in the history of the youth movement in our time have been elucidated and rich experiences were attained.

The document of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, "The Present Time and the Tasks of Young People," compiled and developed all chuche-oriented theories and policies concerning the youth movement which were created in the course of a long and arduous struggle and whose truth and justness were proven. Thus, the document has great might and vitality.

The realities of our country clearly show that the issue of youth, one of the most difficult issues in building a new society, can be brilliantly resolved only under the leadership of the great party and the leader who leads the youth work along the victorious path with uncommon wisdom and outstanding leadership, and who assumes the responsibility for and leads the destiny of youth to the end.

Today our people and youth are faced with the task of developing our youth movement by thoroughly embodying the militant tasks advanced by this document

according to the demand of the present time. All youths and people should direct great strength to deeply studying the document and to the work of arming themselves with ideas and theories indicated in the document. The document clearly shows the road for our youth to live and struggle in a most worthy manner as the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause and as the reliable youth vanguard of the party.

Deeply cherishing the great honor of receiving the lofty guideline which fosters their becoming young banner-holders and young heroes, the youth should energetically study the document and should make the ideas and theories of the document their own flesh and bones. In particular, the study of the document should be carried out in such a way as to attach great importance to keenly understanding the greatness of the party and the leader who resolved the issue of youth in our time most brilliantly and who bestowed boundless happiness and honor on young people.

It is an important demand for the youth in fulfilling their responsibility as the inheritors of the revolution to firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea. Assuming the chuche idea as their firm faith, all youths should think and act only in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea. Thus, they should accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by overcoming various difficulties and trials.

We should constantly deepen the work for embodying the ideas, theories, and tasks indicated by the document in the practical life of young people. All youths should stand in the forefront of the struggle to defend, protect, strengthen, and develop this gratifying system by keenly realizing the superiority of the socialist system in our country.

As they did during the recent 200-day campaign, the young people should display lofty loyalty and revolutionary spirit and become the creators of exploits and the banner-holders of innovations by courageously joining in the great socialist construction.

In particular, they should vigorously accelerate the work of preparing for the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students in its final stage and, thus, should greet the festival with high political and ideological preparedness.

What is most important in thoroughly carrying out the militant task indicated in the document is for all youths to thoroughly embody the party's leadership while cherishing loyalty to the party deep in their hearts. Our party is the tested guide of the youth movement in our times. The future prospect of the youth movement in our country, the destiny of youths, and their bright and promising future rest entirely with our party's leadership.

All youths should resolutely safeguard and defend the party and become honor guard units and do-or-die units for the party at any time and any place like the young

communists who were infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the sense of revolutionary faith and duty during the early days of our revolution.

Youths should regard the party's line and policy not as a mere duty but as a great joy and honor, and should unconditionally implement them so that they can repay with loyalty the great expectation and confidence of the party and the leader toward them. Thus, they should vigorously demonstrate to the world the heroic spirit of the Korean youths who are firmly united as one around the party and the leader while sharing the same destiny with the party.

Enhancing the role of organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] in the work of implementing the document is important. We should more firmly build the LSWYK into a genuine school, where youths are fostered as inheritors of the revolution and the youth vanguard of our party, and forged into an energetic, vivacious, and militant chuche-type youth organization.

All LSWYK organizations, by conducting education in the chuche idea among young people in a substantial manner and strengthening their organized life, should firmly prepare them to become communist revolutionaries of the chuche type who have infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, resolute revolution-mindedness, high creative ability, and rich knowledge.

There will be only victory and glory in the future of our people and youths who are carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and the leader. Let us effect a new change in the youth movement by upholding the ideology of the document and thoroughly embodying it.

SKNDF Committee Sends Message to CPCZ
SK1605075189 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 2200 GMT 13 May 89

[Congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the South Korean Democratic National Front (SKNDF) to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ)]

[Text] Prague
The CPCZ Central Committee

The SKNDF Central Committee earnestly congratulates you on the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. We wish you further fruitful success in the struggle to expedite the plans of 1986 and 1990 and even that of the year 2,000 [as heard] along the road set by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and in the struggle to construct a peaceful and nuclear-free Europe.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the belief that the friendship and solidarity between our two parties, which have been established in the common struggle for independence and peace, will continue to grow in strength and develop in the future.

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 14 May, 1989 Seoul

South Korea

U.S. Spokesman Comments on Student's Death
SK1605032089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Washington, May 15 (YONHAP)—The United States tiptoed around a diplomatic flap caused by a State Department spokesman's comment on the death of a South Korean student activist in a news briefing Monday.

"We, of course, do not intend to prejudge the outcome of the investigation," said Deputy State Department spokesman Richard Boucher when asked whether the United States plans to retract the word "murderers."

A department official, in remarks last week on the death of Yi Chol-kyu, 24, a Choson University student in the provincial capital of Kwangju, called the death "a deplorable event and atrocious act....we hope the murderers will be exposed and severely punished."

Pressed for a comment on the use of the word "murderers," Boucher hedged again: "I'm not taking a position on how this tragic death occurred."

Korea has asked for an official explanation and correction of the comment, which it regards as "rash and irresponsible" because it came before the investigation was concluded and could affect the probe and South Koreans' views on the cause of the death.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun ordered the Foreign Ministry to take "proper diplomatic action" on the comment and the State Department expressed willingness to correct and explain it at the noon press briefing when contacted by Ambassador Pak Tong-chin.

Nearly 20,000 students, professors and citizens marched through the streets of Kwangju calling for a full explanation of Yi's death and shouting anti-government slogans Monday.

The National Institute of Scientific Investigation, announcing the results of tests on Yi's body earlier in the day, said the evidence points to drowning as the cause of death since plankton were found in the lungs and other internal organs.

Student activists and dissidents reacted to the announcement by charging that Yi was murdered by the police.

Korea's protest over the U.S. official's comment was partly to allay suspicions that the United States may have possessed enough information on the cause of death to say it was murder.

Despite U.S. explanations that the comment was made by one official in response to a Korean reporters' queries, many Koreans refuse to believe that the channel of issuing comments on such a sensitive matter is so simple.

Pundits in Seoul suggest that the comment condemning the death was issued because of the controversy over the U.S. role in the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising in which nearly 200 people were killed.

Students and dissidents contend that the United States could have acted to prevent the military from sending combat troops into the city to brutally suppress the protests.

Korea commemorates the ninth anniversary of the bloody uprising on Thursday and thousands of students from across the country have flocked to Kwangju to take part in various memorial events.

U.S. To 'Clarify' Earlier Remarks
SK1605023889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 May 89 p 1

[By Yi Chae-sung]

[Text] Washington—Thomas Dunlop, Korean division chief at the U.S. State Department, said Saturday that he has not obtained any information about the cause of death of a Korean student activist.

When asked whether his department has any idea about the exact cause of Yi Chol-kyu's death, he said, "We don't know how he died."

He added that he expects the cause of death to be exposed soon, noting that President No Tae-u has instructed a full and thorough investigation.

A rare dark cloud has been cast over Korean-U.S. relations following a comment by an official at the department, carried by the HANGUK ILBO, in which he suggested that Yi had been murdered and that murderers should be punished severely.

The comment came at a time when the death has developed into a highly sensitive political issue as dissidents claim that he might be tortured to death although investigation is underway.

Korean Ambassador to Washington Pak Tong-chin expressed grave regrets over the comment when he met with William Clark, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Saturday, following a protest which his staffer lodged with lower-echelon department officials immediately after the "reckless" comment.

He reported to the Foreign Ministry that Clark vowed to clarify the comment during his noon briefing.

U.S. Explanation Accepted

SK1605081789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea Tuesday accepted Washington's explanation of a U.S. State Department spokesman's comment on the death of a Korean student activist, averting a brewing diplomatic row.

"The U.S. State Department's clarification at its noon press briefing Monday is regarded as a practical correction of the May 11 comment," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official here said.

"The Korean Government makes it clear that unnecessary comment on internal affairs, especially when the facts are not known, cannot help the promotion of Korean-U.S. relations," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Another ministry official told reporters the State Department explained that the official's comment last week was made without normal process in response to repeated queries of reporters.

"The Korean Government has delivered its position to the U.S. side that U.S. comment on our internal affairs is undesirable," he added.

The acceptance also appears to put an end to the controversy that State Department Deputy Spokesman Richard Boucher created with remarks at the briefing called to explain the comment.

Boucher, steadfastly refusing to retract the comment, had said: "We, of course, do not intend to prejudice the outcome of the investigation."

The Korean Government was angered when a U.S. State Department official called the death of Yi Chol-kyu, 24, a student in the city of Kwangju a "deplorable event and atrocious act" and said "we hope the murderers will be exposed and severely punished."

Yi's death is a sensitive political issue in South Korea, where there is a heated exchange of charges and countercharges over the cause of his death. An initial government probe into the case concluded that the student, wanted by police, drowned by accident.

Students Demand Reexamination Yi's Death

Reject Test Results

SK1605033489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Results of tests by the National Institute of Scientific investigation have failed to persuade students here that a student activist whose body was found floating in a Kwangju reservoir drowned.

The announcement Sunday that plankton in the lungs show Yi Chol-kyu died from drowning rather than torture met with strong student resistance.

Some 7,000 students and dissidents gathered at Choson University Monday afternoon demanding that the government investigate the death of the 24-year-old junior.

They also demanded that Amnesty International or the World Christian Council be allowed to re-examine the incident.

Students, professors and citizens took to the streets, and confronted with the police they divided into two groups and marched toward Chonam Provincial government office shouting anti-government slogans.

Their numbers swelled to 20,000 as citizens scuffled with police until 9:30 p.m., leaving scores of people on both sides injured. No firebombs or tear gas were employed.

Meanwhile, 500 student council officials of the 15 universities around South Cholla Province began a 3-day hunger protest Monday morning to highlight their demands for an explanation of Yi's death and the ouster of President No Tae-u.

RDP Not Excluding 'Foul Play'

SK1605044089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Wary of Foul Play"]

[Text] Though the National Institute of Scientific Investigation [NISI] yesterday announced a presumption that Yi Chol-kyu may have drowned to death, the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] did not exclude the possibility of a foul play.

"Even though we accept the NISI's examination of Yi's internal organs, there's still a possibility that he might have been murdered and later dumped into the reservoir," said an RDP official.

At a party meeting, Rep. Kang Sam-chae, who attended the NISI's examination Sunday, said that much plankton was found in Yi's stomach and lungs, adding that none of the six medical professors who also watched the examination raised questions about the assumption that Yi may have drowned.

RDP spokesman Yi In-che said his party will consider invoking a National Assembly power to probe state affairs in connection with Yi's death, but only after the prosecution's announcement of the investigation results.

PPD Urges Parliamentary Probe
SK1605043089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Parliamentary Probe"]

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] is strongly pushing for invocation of the parliament right to probe into state affairs to make crystal clear the exact cause of the mysterious death of Yi Chol-kyu.

Reacting rather negatively to results of an autopsy on Yi's body by the National Institute of Scientific Investigation, which tentatively concluded the cause of the student activist's death as drowning, Rep. Yi Sang-su, party spokesman, said that parliament's own probe is necessary to prevent possible "offensive and defensive battle" between the investigation authorities and the student activists.

"The main problem is that only few Kwangju citizens and students have confidence in the results of the autopsy that reportedly extracted plankton from Yi's body, a scientific evidence of drowning," Yi said.

Assembly To Invoke Probe Right
SK1605082489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea's National Assembly will invoke its right to probe state affairs for the first time since President No Tae-u took office to ensure there is no cover-up in the death of a university student in Kwangju, it was agreed Tuesday by a panel of 14 ruling and opposition party legislators.

A dispute over the cause of the death of Yi Chol-kyu, an electric engineering junior of Chosun University whose body was found floating in a reservoir just outside the city of Kwangju, has mounted into a bitter controversy.

An interim report that says Yi drowned has been rejected by students and dissidents claiming that he was tortured to death by police and his body dumped into the reservoir.

The parliamentary right will be exercised immediately after prosecutors announce the results of their investigation on Wednesday, the first meeting of the conference to coordinate and settle pressing political and state issues decided.

Yi was wanted by police on charges of violating the National Security Law for contributing articles praising North Korea to the university paper.

Tensions are running high in Kwangju over the death, which has come at an especially emotional time as students and dissidents gather from around the nation for massive rallies commemorating the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising Thursday

Committees To Investigate Death
SK1605033089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Assembly convened 16 standing committees Tuesday to inquire into the death of a student activist in Kwangju, the spread of leftism and a government crackdown on leftism, a proposed anti-violence act, and labor and campus unrest.

Bitter debate is expected over the anti-violence act being sought by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the act on inter-Korean exchanges.

Ruling and opposition parties share the view that a law to ban firebombs must be legislated, but differ on whether to restrict the use of tear gas as well.

On Monday, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun told lawmakers that the government will not dissolve the Joint Security Investigation Headquarters until it has rooted out the last leftist.

He said the headquarters is a temporary investigative body to deal with the "rampant leftist forces attempting to overthrow the free democratic system by force."

Opposition parties want the immediate dissolution of the headquarters, which they accuse of spearheading suppression of democratic figures under the pretext of a crackdown on violent leftists.

According to government statistics, the headquarters, headed by the Agency for National Security Planning, arrested 232 people in April, the highest number of arrests in one month since President No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

The crackdown on leftists was provoked by a dissident clergyman's unauthorized visit to North Korea to discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula. Rev. Mun

Ik-hwan was arrested on his return on charges of violating the National Security Law by visiting the North without government approval. South Korea bans visits by its citizens to the North.

Justice Minister Ho Yong-ku said that investigators found no evidence that Yi Chol-kyu, an electric engineering junior of Choson University, was murdered. Ho also said investigators believe Yi drowned by accident.

Yi was found floating in a reservoir outside Kwangju, the southwestern provincial capital where massive anti-government protests erupted in May 1980.

The death is feared to escalate a volatile situation in Kwangju, where radical students and dissidents are to hold massive rallies Thursday commemorating the ninth anniversary of the civil uprising.

The uprising, by official count, left nearly 200 people dead in a brutal military operation led by Gen. Chon Tu-hwan, who became president with military backing afterward.

President No Warns Against Leftist Teaching
SK1605021689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 May 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday took issue with some teachers' indoctrination of students with leftist ideology at primary, middle and high schools.

"Some radical teachers are imbuing middle and high school children whose thinking power is still immature with leftism, thus causing serious worry in our society," he said.

Such indoctrination would make the character of young students negative and biased with ideological prejudice, he argued.

The President expressed the worry during a luncheon meeting with 160 exemplary teachers from across the nation held at Chongwadae on the occasion of Teachers' Day.

"This worry should be overcome by teachers, themselves, backed by parents' positive concern and participation (in solving the problem)," he stressed.

"Teachers are required to make particular efforts to imbue growing youth with a rightful spirit of nationalism and sound set of values to help them acknowledge the superiority of the free democratic system (to communism)," he said.

He underlined that teachers should not remain only as a messenger of simple knowledge.

"The government, on its own part, will also devote itself to creating pleasant educational circumstances and bettering the treatment of teachers on the basis of the fruit of our economic growth," he told the teachers.

"For this, the government will increase educational investment to 4 percent of the GNP in 1992 from the 3.4 percent of 1988," he said.

The projected 1992 investment, or 4 percent of the GNP, accounts for about 7,000 billion won.

Opposition Party Wants Won Appreciation Halted
SK1605070689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (Yonhap)—South Korea's leading opposition party Tuesday drew up a resolution calling on the government not to further open the nation's agricultural market to U.S. products at the sacrifice of Korean farmers and to halt appreciation of the won against the U.S. dollar.

The party for Peace and Democracy, headed by Kim Tae-chung, will submit the resolution to the opposition-controlled National Assembly during the current session, which ends May 31.

A party spokesman said the country's agricultural industry would be impoverished for the benefit of American farmers, who account for 3 percent of the working population of the United States, should the government go ahead with its plan to liberalize 84.9 percent of agricultural imports by 1991.

In addition, Korean exporters, particularly small firms, face bankruptcy due to the strong won, which has risen 26 percent against the greenback since 1985, he said.

The resolution calls on the government not to add items or advance the liberalization program for agricultural and marine imports announced April 8 and not to raise the won's value because it has already appreciated enough.

It also urges the government to strengthen trade diplomacy to ease U.S. market opening pressure and to readjust the industrial structure and devise measures to protect industry against market opening.

Opposition Reaction to Fund Probe 'Ridiculous'
SK1205013089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
12 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Probe of Fund"]

[Text] The ruling party described the opposition camp's reaction to the law-enforcement authorities' investigation into sources of 3 million won given to the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan by Kim Tae-chung as well as 50 million won

given to an NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] candidate by the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] for dropping-out of the by-election race in Tonghae City last month as "ridiculous."

Rep. Yi Chong-chan secretary general of the DJP [Democratic Justice Party], said that the opposition's allegation that the government was conducting an investigation into political funds of the opposition parties is quite untrue and misleading.

Law-enforcement authorities are supposed to dig into the sources of funds when such funds are implicated in cases like the Rev. Mun's unauthorized trip to north Korea and by-election scandals, both of which are now prosecuted by the pertinent laws.

Officials Deny Probe Carried Out

SK1205013489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Wooden Criticism"]

[Text] Opposition parties appear wooden in their criticism of the government for investigation of the political fund sources of the opposition parties.

When a story about it first surfaced, opposition parties bristled.

PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] floor leader Kim Won-ki spoke of clandestine investigation of PPD president Kim Tae-chung to see how he raises political funds.

But, PPD secretary-general Yi Chae-kun said he had no idea about the reported investigation, much less being investigated by the authorities.

RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] spokesman Yi In-chae said he knew that an investigation is going on into the source of 50 million won handed over to Yi Hong-sop to have him drop out of the recent parliamentary by-election in Tonghae city.

However, he said he does not think that the investigation concerns all the political funds of his party.

Meanwhile, officials at the Joint Investigation Headquarters for Public Security denied having carried out an investigation of the sources of political funds of the opposition parties.

Ministers Answer Assemblymen's Questions

SK1005110889 Seoul YONHAP in English 1053 GMT
10 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea's foreign minister denied Wednesday any need to make change in his government's policy of seeking rapprochement with socialist countries.

"There are no changes in the government's nordpolitik, and we are never retreating from the policy initiatives," Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said.

Pointing out that the nordpolitik is based on firm security relations with the United States, Choe said the United States is extending "sincere cooperation" toward the South Korean foreign policy initiatives.

"There is no problem in the cooperative relations with the United States," he emphasized.

Answering lawmakers' questions in the interpellation session of the National Assembly, Choe said the Soviet Union and China are now regarding South Korea as a partner for economic cooperation as a result of the nordpolitik.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said the powerful inter-ministry ad hoc investigation body will remain active until it roots out what he called violent leftist groups completely.

Kang said the government will decide the timing for the dissolution of the Joint Public Security investigation headquarters when the body completes its mission.

Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku said the joint investigation headquarters since its inauguration in early last month have detained 234 people who were involved in attacks on public offices, campus unrests, labor disputes, and attempts to contact North Korean authorities on their own.

Kang made it clear that the government will send police forces into the campuses upon requests of school authorities when they failed to handle the violence and destructive acts on campus for themselves.

Kang reaffirmed that the government will strictly deal with the revolutionary groups attempting to overthrow the free democratic system through violent means.

Kang said there have been no reports yet that the National Alliance of Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon, the largest dissident organization) and the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondae-hyop) have revolutionary elements in their organizations.

In response to opposition lawmakers' demand for resignation of all Cabinet members, Kang said he is willing to resign if there is any problem with his assistance to the president and his control over government agencies.

Home Minister Yi Han-tong responded negatively to the opposition call for the formation of a public security commission to ensure political neutrality of the police.

Yi said the public security commission's control over police will make it difficult to make consistent and swift decisions.

Yi disclosed that more than 350,000 firebombs have been thrown in demonstrations so far this year to leave six people killed and 593 others injured, including 29 in serious condition.

Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said the government is working to set up a joint committee with the United States for the planned relocation of U.S. military facilities out of metropolitan Seoul.

Yi said the joint committee will discuss expense-sharing and priority of military facilities for relocation.

Economic Minister Explains Policy

SK1205005989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 89 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun said yesterday that the government will push enforcement of a public land ownership system from the first half of next year.

To this end, he revealed, the government will table a bill on land reform during the ongoing extra National Assembly session.

Testifying before the plenary session for interpellation on economic affairs, Cho also said that a new land taxation system will be implemented from next year.

Four legislators from the ruling and opposition parties took the floor for interpellation. They were Pak Chong-tae of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], Kim Tong-kyu of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], Kim Yong-hwan of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] and Kim Chung-wui of the Democratic Justice Party.

In regard to U.S. pressure to further appreciate the won, the deputy premier made it clear that Korea will not cave in to the pressure.

He said, as of the end of April, exports to the U.S. increased by only 1 percent over last year's while imports from the U.S. grew by 25 percent.

The ruling and opposition lawmakers centered their questions on economic mismanagement, including soaring prices, rampant real estate investments, and the collapsing economy in farming, and fisheries and in small-industry businesses.

Other items of the interpellations included the leakage of the development plan for new cities, the countermeasures against increasing U.S. pressure to open Korean market wider and the introduction of real-name financial transactions.

PPD Rep. Pak bore down on Cho about how the new city development plan was leaked in advance and who should take the responsibility for it.

He urged economic ministers to lay down stricter regulation on conglomerates' land possession, to liberalize the price of apartment houses for the middle and high classes, and to adhere to the current restrictions on the price of partments for low income people.

Kim Tong-kyu of the RDP argued that the plan to build new cities in Pundang and Ilsan, both on the outskirts of Seoul, is "short-sighted", only benefitting those people with vested interests.

He rebuked, "The government has to map a plan to supply housing to 3.1 million households whose families live in one-room houses."

Kim also called for the introduction of "public land ownership" and a ceiling on land possession, revealing that the non-business land owned by big companies reaches a total of 900 million pyong (one pyong equals 3.3 sq.m.) across the nation.

He also laid bare that as many as 26 persons possess 500,000 pyong each on Cheju Island.

NDRP chief policy-maker Kim Yong-hwan demanded the scrapping of the development plan of Pundang and Ilsan, asserting, "The plan runs counter to the policy aimed at curbing the centralization of population in the capital and its vicinity. And it will cause problems in view of the national security."

Touching on the growing U.S. trade pressures on Korea, Kim asked about the government's countermeasures against the possible designation of Korea as the "P" priority foreign country, "asking, "Does the government intend to bring the U.S. step, if taken, up with GATT?"

NDRP Renews Opposition to Satellite Cities

SK1105015689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Town Projects"]

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party], yesterday renewed his party's opposition to the government's move to construct two satellite cities nearby Seoul.

"The construction of a new city in the Ilsan area, about 20km north of Seoul, in particular, should be reconsidered," Kim told the party caucus meeting.

The government has already announced that the ROKA [Republic of Korea Army] Headquarters will be moved to Taejon area sooner or later.

"Are they trying to make the people moving to Ilsan town a "bullet proof jacket" in time of any contingency?" asked Kim disputing the viability of the town construction scheme near the Demilitarized Zone from the security perspective.

DJP Official Visits Chon Tu-hwan at Temple
SK1205010789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
12 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Paektam-sa Visit"]

[Text] Rep. Chae Mun-sik, a standing advisor of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], visited Paektam-sa Temple and met former president Chon Tu-hwan last week.

No major post holders in the ruling camp had previously visited the remote temple evidently with public opinion in mind.

Chae, who was National Assembly Speaker when Chon was in power, told reporters "The visit was a private one. It had nothing to do with the party."

"I attended on him as the president of the party in the Fifth Republic days, so I had planned for a long time to make a courtesy call on him," he said.

"He (Chon) did not mention the controversy over his testimony and the current political situation. But, he expressed deep worry over the emergence of leftist forces," Chae said.

"I arrived there at about noon (on May 4), and he was waiting for me to have lunch with me," he said.

"I asked him if he would like to eat pulgogi (grilled beef), and he replied that he did so when he came to the temple, but now he doesn't," he said. Buddhists in Korea do not eat meat.

Asked if he had notified party leaders of his visit to Chon, he said, "there is no reason for me to hide the visit, but I also see no reason for me to report a private act."

Kim Tae-chung Views Political Atmosphere
SK1105014089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Bitter Lesson"]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung yesterday said that domestic politics are virtually in the hands of the security-related law enforcement authorities nowadays.

"If this kind of repressive political atmosphere continues, nobody will call President No's government the Sixth Republic, but rather another version of the Fifth Republic," Kim, president of the No. 1 opposition party, said yesterday, expressing concern about the ever intensifying suppressive actions intended against democratic forces.

"We had learned such a bitter lesson from Pak Chong-Hui and Chon Tu-hwan and yet there is every indication that President No Tae-u may follow their footsteps," Kim said.

RDP Charges 'Malicious' Rumors Spread by DJP
SK1005041089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 May 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Malicious Rumors"]

[Text] Rumors according to RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] whip Choe Hyong-wu, are circulating in Pusan that the No. 2 opposition party provided the student radicals with a truck to carry firebombs into the troubled Tongui University where six policemen were killed in a fire set by students last Wednesday.

Choe also said there are two other "malicious" rumors getting about concerning the Tongui University incident in the port city, traditionally regarded as the RDP's power base.

"These kind of false rumors are concocted and spread by the government and the ruling party to damage our party," Choe charged.

He went on, "We cannot put up with the government's political maneuvering against us any more," calling on party members to counter the government's action.

Burma

Newspaper Responds to U.S. Senator Moynihan
BK1605005689 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1415 GMT 15 May 89

[From the "Current World Affairs" Program]

[Text] The Burmese Government's LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN newspaper has answered criticism from U.S. Senator Moynihan against the Burmese Government in connection with the intensified offensives against Karen insurgents. According to a report from U Maung Maung, the Burmese Army, following its successful seizure of strongly fortified Karen insurgent base camps along the Thai-Burmese border, has once again launched a fierce campaign against Wangkha, a Karen insurgent base near the Thai town of Mae Sot.

Senator Moynihan issued a statement urging international mediation to halt the fighting. The senator proposed mediation by the United States, the United Nations, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to help stop the worsening civil war between the Burmese Government and the Karen insurgents.

An article in the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN today says it is difficult to understand why an American senator should take such a keen interest in the affairs of the subversive and destructive Karen insurgents. The article goes on to describe the disruptive activities of the Karen insurgents. Although the article does not say so openly, in essence it objects to Moynihan labeling the fight between the Burmese Government and the Karen insurgents as a civil war.

U Maung Maung says the incumbent Burmese Government, like its predecessors, does not consider the war being waged by the government army as a civil war because there is no civil war in the country, and the military campaigns are targeted at insurgents who are merely terrorists and destructive elements.

Saw Maung Letter on Compilation of History
BK1205103789 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY
in English 6 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Text of the letter from General Saw Maung, commander in chief of the Defense Services, to the Government of the Union of Burma through the Ministry of Defense on the compilation of facts for writing Burma's history—dated 5 May]

[Text] 1. In compiling Burmese history, it is found that compiling work proceeds according to the following programme:

- A. compiling of successive ancient dynasties (Tagaung, Srikestra etc.)
- B. Burma's becoming a colony and the struggles for independence

C. Attainment of independence and the coming into being of the Revolutionary Council necessitated by the near disintegration of the Union

2. In compiling a history, it is natural to follow the process of compiling one era after another. Only then will there be sequence of continuity.

3. If we take a look at the situation in connection with compilation of history, we will find the following books:
A. "The Fundamental History of Burma" (Volume I and Part I and Part II of Volume 2 roughly up to the annexation of Burma by the British.)

B. According to the Ministry of Education, the history of the struggles for independence has been compiled, it is learnt.

C. A brief history of the undertakings and activities of the Revolutionary Council.

4. Political parties, organizations, associations, students incidents and the Doh Bama Asiayone [nationalist organization during British rule] as well as the role of the Thirty Comrades were involved in the struggle for independence.

5. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that Burma regained its independence on 4 January 1948. Various kinds of insurrections broke out together with the attainment of independence. The insurrections originated in ideology, in racialism, in colonial legacy, etc.

6. After the attainment of independence, the Tatmadaw [Defense Services] had to take part in the affairs of the State. In 1958-59 the Tatmadaw formed the caretaker government and held fair elections; in 1962 the Tatmadaw took custody of State power as the Union was on the verge of disintegration and the Revolutionary Council came into being; the Tatmadaw launched the Socialist Revolution and led the State by the Burmese Way to Socialism and in 1988 the Tatmadaw had unavoidably to take over control of the State as anarchist tendencies emerged following the demands for democracy.

7. The political situations today are very complicated and the changes taking place are also very swift. There are political parties' allegations to the effect that the origin of today's incidents was the waning of democracy owing to the system of one-party dictatorship since the coming into being of the Revolutionary Council in 1962 and that democracy has been eclipsed since 1962. Those who thus allege include some former members of the Revolutionary Council and some former army commanders who signed the agreement for establishment of this system.

8. I have said above that I believe there will be links between cause and effect only if history is compiled in the process of sequence of continuity. I think there should be a part which should be briefly compiled on the basis of facts so as to enable the people to know the part that ought to be compiled on long-term basis and the

events that have taken place at present. I say this because in compiling the history from the time independence was regained up to the present they have to compile on the basis of papers, documents and materials, so also there are facts which were not written down but which can be told only by those involved.

I think that while the personalities who were engaged in politics during the British rule and the Thirty Comrades with whom the Tatmadaw was formed are still alive, it is necessary to request them to tell whatever they remember (what has not yet been written) and compile them as historical evidence as quickly as possible.

9. There are some among the people who, due to the situations that took place during 1988, have no clear-cut outlooks towards the Tatmadaw. We accept the fact that the cause of the incidents that took place during 1988 was the consequences of the coming into being of the Revolutionary Council and the activities it carried out. We also consider that the coming into being of the Revolutionary Council in 1962 was the consequence of the weakness of the 1947 Constitution. We believe that it was not because of the weakness of the entire Constitution but because of the *right to secede* contained in Chapter 10 of the Constitution that the Revolutionary Council came into being. When the right to secede contained in that Constitution is roughly studied, it is found the right to secede is not contained in:

- A. the Panglong Agreement of 1947
- B. Bogyoke [General] Aung San's guidance at the

Constituent Assembly held in 1947 in connection with the

drawing up of the Constitution and

- C. the records of the AFPFL [Antifascist People's Freedom

League] preparatory conference. 10. However, it was found in the minutes, records and report of Burma's Constituent Assembly meeting that that matter was discussed as Chapter II and was approved with some amendments at the meeting held on 28 July 1947. 11. The Revolutionary Council took over the powers of the State in 1962 owing to the weakness of the 1947 Constitution and a Constitution came into being in 1974 in order to hand over the powers of the State to the people. When those constitutions are studied, it is found that the Constitution of 1947 was promulgated by the Hluttaw [National Assembly] with the approval of the Hluttaw members of the Constituency Assembly in order to take back the independence from the British and that the 1974 Constitution was approved by a national referendum and promulgated by the first Pyithu Hluttaw. [People's Assembly] When the Burmese Way to Socialism was adopted and being implemented after the coming into being of the Revolutionary Council, it was found that it had carried out according to the objectives laid down during the struggle for independence, the speeches

made by Bogyoke Aung San and the announcement made by temporary President Sao Shwe Thaik at the Constituent Assembly on 4 January 1948.

12. There are many peculiar characteristics in Burma. One is the existence of many national racial groups and small races. It is expected that the multi-party election will be held in the near future and that the people's representatives will draw up a constitution of the State or a constitution of the Union of Burma. Appropriate lessons must be drawn from the mistakes of the past and efforts must be made not to make mistakes again.

13. We are not dogmatists who believe that a system must continue to exist perpetually and that there must be no changes. Things which should be revised must be revised. For that, it is necessary to draw lessons from the past mistakes. I would like to ask history researchers to do that as well as to meet those who took part in the struggle for independence and persons who took part in the drawing up of the 1947 Constitution and ask questions from them and compile facts.

14. If contact is made to the Ministry of Defence to ask for help to obtain facts in connection with compiling the history of Burma, we shall give help as far as possible and I would also like to request the Government to give all necessary help.

[Signed] Saw Maung, General, Commander in Chief of the Defense Services.

Insurgents Surrender to Defense Forces

*BK1605023689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] People belonging to various insurgent organizations, who have come to realize the truth, have been surrendering to Defense Forces camps with assorted arms and ammunition. Accordingly, the following surrenders were reported between 10-16 April 1989:

Central Military Command: Privates [Pvt] Soe Min, alias Aung Soe, and Kyaw Win belonging to the insurgent KNU's [Karen National Union] 7th Battalion surrendered with a carbine in Nyaunglebin.

Eastern Military Command: Pvt Phan Nay of the 601st Battalion of the insurgent youth group at the border surrendered in Taunggyi.

Southeast Military Command: Warrant Officer Min Soe of the KNU's Propaganda Unit for Pa-an District gave himself up at Mawpokay Camp. Pvt Nay Lay of the 6th Brigade, together with members of his family, surrendered with a pistol and a revolver at Myawadi. Pvt San Thauang of the 1st Brigade gave himself up with an M-22 automatic rifle at (Bemami) Camp. Pvts Myint Phu, alias Po Kwar; Tun Naing; and Kyaw Min of the 20th Battalion surrendered with one BA-72 rifle and one

BA-63 rifle at Kyaikto. Pvts Zaw Naing and Zaw Khin belonging to the 4th Company of the 20th Battalion gave themselves up at Heinda Camp.

Deputy Platoon leader Maung Myint of the Mon insurgent group's Kya-in Seikkyi unit surrendered with one M-23 rifle at Taungup.

Platoon leader Min Zaw of the 201st Battalion of the youth insurgent group at the border gave himself up with a carbine at Myawadi. Medic Maung Maung U surrendered at Heinda Camp. Platoon leader [name indistinct], Pvts Moe Zaw Aung, [name indistinct], Maung Thein Kyaw, Ko Ko U, Khin Maung Htwe, Aye Maung Lay, Ye Win Aung, Naung Latt Maw, Zaw Min Aung, Khin Zaw, Aung Kyaw Myint, Than Win, and Thein Tun of the 205th Battalion, and Khun Thein Htut of the 208th Battalion surrendered at Myawadi. Pvts Po Kan Htoo and Myint Zu of the 208th Battalion gave themselves up with an AK-47 at Kyaikto Camp.

Responsible officials at the camps warmly welcomed back these people who had come to realize the truth.

Wa Military Committee Gives Reasons for Split
BK1005134789 (Clandestine) Burma Nationalities Broadcasting Station in Burmese 1135 GMT 10 May 89

["Continuation of Facts About the 16 April Incident in Panghsang"—earlier report not monitored]

[Text] (?4) The students who wanted truth for over 20 years [words indistinct] joined the revolution. Then, they (?selected) those people who could serve their racial cause and instilled racial chauvinism among these people. They did not allow them to go to the battlefield and kept them by their side and nurtured them. In addition, they were appointed to all important positions. In other words, all vital ranks controlling the political, military, and economic sectors were kept in the hands of racial chauvinists. This was to make sure that once victory was attained sometime in the future, the fruits of the revolution could be utilized for their own interests. They also promoted self-reliance within the party. We do not want to refute this.

After 1968, we received full foreign assistance. However, only a small portion of it was used for the revolution, while the remaining large portion was used as their own personal fund. Wealth and property of some of the leaders exceeded (?the assistance for) a company in the army. After the foreign assistance was cut, they called for self-reliance as before. But in practice, they increased the taxes and the food supplies demanded from the people. Such activities caused displeasure and anger among the people. The bulk of the taxes and food supplies collected from the people were pocketed by them to use as capital for trade, and they became rich and prosperous. They lived well and squandered money, while our soldiers and commanders in the field faced hardships, suffering, bloodshed, and death. However, there were no inquiries into this.

Let me pose this question: Have any of the sons and daughters of the leaders at the central level ever served at the front line and shed a drop of blood for the revolution? Their sons and dependents are only sent abroad to pursue peaceful lives. Is there anyone who does not know this?

Looking at the events mentioned above, it can therefore be easily seen that their plan is to forsake the revolution and the people when it (?reaches a difficult stage) and escape abroad. After the Kokkaing incident, some central-level leaders with a wicked scheme (?colluded with) [words indistinct] and gradually controlled and restricted our nationalities cadres. At the same time they prepared to carry out a scheme to wipe out Kokkaing. This was a plot by the racial chauvinists to remain at the top.

To prevent unnecessary blood-letting incidents, we had no choice but to stage the historic uprising [words indistinct] on 17 April [date as heard]. Our uprising this time round is not [words indistinct] but is also in harmony with the wishes of the people of all nationalities. Hence, the people of all nationalities supported it. We hope to receive the sympathy and support from the people internationally. We shall continue to strive with devotion for the sake of peace in Burma and the world. Moreover, we are prepared to give up whatever we have at any time.

[Signed] Wa Region Nationalities People's Provisional Military Committee, 28 April 1989

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Prime Minister Mahathir Leaves for U.S.
BK1605070689 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 May 89

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed left for the United States last night [15 May] to woo American entrepreneurs into increasing their economic activities and investment in Malaysia. He will convey to them the many local business opportunities in the country.

The prime minister is accompanied by his wife, Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali; and several prominent local businessmen.

At the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to see them off were Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, cabinet ministers, deputy ministers, and senior government officials. [passage omitted]

Singapore

U.S. Senate Move To Cut Khmer Aid Assailed
BK1505132389 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 13 May 89 p 20

[Editorial: "Rolling Back Communism"]

[Text] Alas, the United States has not truly learned the lessons of the Vietnam War. It had allowed Vietnam to manipulate American public opinion to undermine its war effort, which was the main cause of the debacle. And now, just when there is a possibility of a roll-back of communism in a part of Vietnamese-controlled Indochina, this effort is being undermined by the very people who would like to see Vietnamese noses being rubbed in the mud for a change. It will happen if the Senate succeeds in passing a Bill which calls for the cutting off of non-lethal aid to the non-communist resistance (NCR) and denying it lethal aid unless it distances itself from the Khmer Rouge. Nobody can quarrel with the US Senate for pursuing the noble cause of preventing the return of the Khmer Rouge. But this is not the way to do it. In any case, it will not prevent the Khmer Rouge from seizing power. What it would do is weaken the NCR vis-a-vis the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh regime.

The Senate move will only delight Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime which are not exactly in the strongest position right now, as their patron, the Soviet Union, may just sell them out in Beijing next week. As in the late 1960s when it was militarily exhausted and economically weakened, with support from its patron doubtful, Hanoi has resorted to what it is good at—manipulating American public opinion. This time it managed to divert the American public and media attention from its occupation of Cambodia to the Khmer Rouge scourge. The Phnom Penh regime recently made some cosmetic changes—to its name, flag and national anthem—in an attempt to shed its communist image, but the people running it are communists at heart. Lest it be forgotten, both Messrs Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, the Phnom Penh regime's President and Prime Minister respectively, were former members of the Khmer Rouge.

If the Senate passes the Bill which denies all types of aid to the NCR, the US would be doing not only the Cambodian people but itself a disservice. First, it would undercut Prince Norodom Sihanouk's bargaining strength vis-a-vis the Phnom Penh regime. The Khmer Rouge is his most important chip to wrest the best deal from the Phnom Penh regime, which should lead to his being head of state with executive powers. Thus, unless the US provides unequivocal support to him, which should include lethal and non-lethal aid to his army and that of Mr Son Sann, Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime are unlikely to be convinced of the need to negotiate seriously with the Prince. Secondly, the US may miss out on an historic opportunity to roll back communism in Cambodia. This is the first time since 1975 that such an opportunity has presented itself to the US without its soldiers having to fire

a single shot. It would be sweet revenge if the US does the right thing. However, as long as Cambodia remains a communist state, it would be subject to the push and pull of the communist orbit. Prince Sihanouk is the only Cambodian who has the credentials to steer Cambodia clear of it—if he is in real charge. The same cannot be said of Mr Hun Sen. The US should not deny the NCR, the Cambodian people, and itself of such an opportunity with precipitous action. To do so is to hand victory to Vietnam which would succeed in gaining control of Cambodia through negotiations when it has failed to do by military force in the last decade.

The US must now send a clear signal to Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the Phnom Penh regime that Prince Sihanouk is its man. The most unmistakable act of American resolve which these communist powers will recognise is to have bipartisan support for lethal and non-lethal aid to the NCR. The free world awaits this decision.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Briefs Visiting Malaysian Delegation
BK1605064989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, party Central Committee Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers chairman, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Cambodia, granted an audience to a delegation of the Malaysian Institute for Strategy and International Study led by its director general Dr Nordin Sofic at the office of the Council of Ministers on the morning of 15 May.

Comrade Hun Sen warmly welcomed the delegation, which is visiting Cambodia at a time when the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem is progressing and moving toward definite achievement.

The comrade chairman briefed the delegation on the country's all-around developments during the past 10 years. In particular, he pointed out the differences between the progress made after liberation and at the present time.

He also gave an account of the outcome of his talks with Samdech Sihanouk and Indonesian leaders in Jakarta, as well as the results of his visit to Thailand. Moreover, the comrade stressed the correct and good-will stance of the State of Cambodia on expediting a solution to the Cambodian issue with the aim of safeguarding peace and stability in Cambodia, contributing to preserving peace and stability in the region and the world.

With regard to Cambodian-Malaysian relations, Comrade Hun Sen expressed the hope that they would develop and noted that the State of Cambodia was ready to join ASEAN at an appropriate time in the future.

In his reply, Dr Nordin Sofic profoundly thanked Comrade Hun Sen for his warm welcome and voiced high esteem for the considerable developments gained by the State of Cambodia—especially its recent diplomatic successes and the outcome of the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk aimed at quickly settling the Cambodian problem.

The head of the delegation also highly valued Comrade Hun Sen's efforts, which have elevated the image of the State of Cambodia in the international arena, contributing to enhancing detente in the world.

Dr Nordin Sofic committed himself to convey the account given by Comrade Hun Sen to the Malaysian leadership and the Malaysian Institute for Strategy and International Study.

Heng Samrin Visits Kompong Som City
BK1505091689 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and head of the State of Cambodia, recently toured Kompong Som city, 250 km southwest of Phnom Penh.

At a meeting with combatants, cadres, employees, and workers of the city, President Heng Samrin talked about the development of the revolution in Cambodia during the past 10 years, particularly of the successes scored by the people in Kompong Som city in national construction and defense.

Heng Samrin highlighted the amendments of Cambodia's Constitution and the results of the fourth Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting in Jakarta. He also discussed the development of the Armed Forces of the State of Cambodia which, according to him, enables Vietnamese troops to withdraw completely in September.

The Cambodian leader praised the relations between the State of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Thailand which have changed from confrontation to good neighborliness.

In conclusion, he called on people in the city to further strengthen the monolithic unity around the party.

Spokesman Labels Vietnamese as 'Exterminators'
BK1505061589 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 May 89

["Statement by the Spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Denouncing the Hanoi Authorities and their Lackeys for Playing a Dirty Trick To Fool World Opinion into Believing that they—the Arch Criminals—are Gods"—read by announcer, dated 11 May]

[Text] 1. The Cambodian people, who have been the victims of the Vietnamese for more than 10 years, are well aware that the Hanoi authorities are the aggressors

against Cambodia and the exterminators of the Cambodian race. They also realize that they have been victimized by the bloodstained hands of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen, who are the cheap lackeys of Vietnam.

For more than 10 years now, the United Nations has condemned Vietnam for committing aggression against Cambodia in violation of the UN Charter, international law, and human rights. The world organ has overwhelmingly adopted resolutions condemning Vietnam, especially at its latest session.

The Cambodian people have clearly seen over the past 10 years how the gang of Le Duan, Le Duc Tho, and Nguyen Van Linh and their servile lackeys Heng Samrin and Hun Sen have sowed all kinds of disaster and crimes in Cambodia; how seriously they have destroyed and plundered the economic resources and properties of Cambodia and its people; how they have expunged the culture and literature, heritage and history of Cambodia and the national tradition of the Cambodian people; how their treaties have affected Cambodia's territorial and maritime integrity; the consequences of their laws legitimizing the invasion and occupation of Cambodian territory by more than 1.2 million Vietnamese, and so on.

Evidence in the history of the past 10 years, clearly witnessed by the whole world, all of mankind, and the entire Cambodian people, can in no way be refuted or modified by the Hanoi authorities and their puppets.

2. Despite this, the Hanoi authorities—the chief bandits, warmongers, arch criminals, and exterminators of the Cambodian race—still persist in their dirty trick of trying to turn themselves from aggressors into innocents and from the accused, who have sowed all kinds of disaster and crimes against the Cambodian people, into guiltless persons. Moreover, they have repeatedly launched smear campaigns through all their propaganda apparatus and that of their associates against Democratic Kampuchea, the Cambodian resistance forces, and various countries in the world that have provided support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just national liberation struggle against them. The constant propaganda served to cover their monstrous crimes, destruction, and human rights violations and to white-wash themselves with the aim of fooling some opinion that has not yet had a clear understanding of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, of the Vietnamese true nature, and of the Vietnamese small, medium, and big Indochinese federation strategies.

3. Facts, however, remain facts; truth remains truth; and history remains history. The facts, truth, and history of Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia over the past 10 years will be engraved in the minds of the Cambodian people of future generations and people the world over, and will be inscribed in the history of the world as well as that of the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people in

generations to come will talk about this more often than the story of the Vietnamese using live Cambodian heads as fire stones on which they prepared tea.

The Cambodian people everywhere—men and women, young and old alike—will remember the genocidal and heinous crimes perpetrated by the Hanoi aggressors against the Cambodian nation and its people. The people throughout the country will remember and nurture deep hatred against Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Nguyen Co Thach, Nguyen Van Linh, Le Duc Anh, Mai Chi Tho, and so on as well as their servile lackeys such as Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, Chen Sim, Say Phuthang, Bou Thang, Chea Soth, and so on.

The truth will be remembered by the Cambodian people of future generations and will be inscribed in the history of mankind. This truth cannot be easily modified by the Hanoi authorities and their puppet lackeys to deceive the people in Cambodia and the world.

[Dated] 11 May 1989

[Signed] Spokesman of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

Vietnamese Accused of Masquerading as Cambodians
BK1405091389 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 89

[Station editorial: "It is Necessary To Eliminate From Cambodian Soil all the Individuals Whose Faces are Cambodian But Whose Bodies and Brains are Vietnamese"]

[Text] The Hanoi authorities have committed an aggression against Cambodia for more than 10 years now, but they failed to annex Cambodia. They have been busy launching maneuvers to Khmerize the Vietnamese in Cambodia. They are intensifying activities to masquerade Vietnamese troops as Cambodian puppet soldiers by ordering Vietnamese troops to learn the Cambodian language in a systematic manner, letting them wear Cambodian soldiers' uniforms, and introducing them into Cambodian puppet Army units. At the same time, the Hanoi authorities have issued Cambodian identity cards to the over 1 million nationals who were sent from Vietnam to settle in Cambodia.

What is the purpose of the Hanoi authorities' Khmerization of the Vietnamese in Cambodia? The Cambodian people and all the people throughout the world have seen clearly that Vietnam is being bogged down on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia. On the diplomatic field, the Hanoi authorities have been suffering serious defeats. This is why they have been implementing the Khmerization policy in Cambodia by ordering Vietnamese soldiers and settlers in Cambodia to wear the Cambodian masks, that is to masquerade as Cambodian nationals, in order that:

1. They have their forces implanted among the Cambodian people and the puppet army.

2. They can use these masqueraded forces to vote for Vietnam through its puppets.

3. They can use these implanted forces to cause a civil war in Cambodia for use as a pretext for them to return to invade Cambodia again.

The Cambodian people, Cambodian patriotic forces, and the majority of people across the world who cherish peace have been unanimously saying that it is necessary to jointly get rid of all the individuals who wear Cambodian masks but whose bodies and brains are Vietnamese. Only by so doing can any future civil war be avoided and can peace and stability prevail both in Cambodia and in all of Southeast Asia.

SRV Soldier Explains Techniques

BK1505093689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 89

["Report on Company Commander Lieutenant Cao Ngoc Thanh, a Vietnamese Soldier Who Disguised Himself as a Cambodian Citizen"—read by announcer; portion recorded in Vietnamese and Cambodian]

[Text] Cao Ngoc Thanh is 25 years old. He became a soldier in February 1982 and was sent by the Hanoi Vietnamese to commit aggression in Cambodia in July 1982. He is in the 5th Division, 4th Regiment—No 696—3d Battalion, stationed in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. In 1985, he was ordered to marry a Cambodian woman and passed himself off as a Cambodian living in Pongro village, Poy Cha commune, in Phnum Srok District [Battambang Province] to control Vietnamese forces hidden in the puppet administration, puppet forces, and the people in order to annex Cambodia forever. Before he was dispatched to hide among the Cambodian people, Cao Ngoc Thanh was a company commander with the rank of lieutenant. He speaks Cambodian very well.

[Begin Cao Ngoc Thanh recording in Vietnamese] My name is Cao Ngoc Thanh. I am 25 years old and my home address is 209 Bach Dang Street, Ward No 22, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City. My father's name is Cao Van Tran and my mother's name is Dang Thi Bich. I have two sisters and one brother.

Hanoi forced me to join the Army on 20 February 1982. I underwent training at the Quang Trung Military Training Center for 4 months, and was sent to the 43rd Battalion, Company 4, Platoon 2, Squad 6.

On 8 July 1982, the Hanoi authorities sent my unit to Cambodia to take part in the war of aggression. We were moved by truck along Route 5 from Svay Rieng, Neak Luong, and Phnom Penh to Battambang. Next, I was assigned to one of the 82-120 mm mortar and artillery platoons of the 5th Division, 4th Regiment, 2nd Battalion in Trakuon Kraom. I attended a training course for platoon leaders for 5 months. When I rejoined my unit in

August 1983, I was assigned as an 82-mm mortar platoon leader of the 1st Battalion, 4th Regiment, 5th Division in the O Sanday-Trakuon Kraom area. I was a second lieutenant then.

We took part in combat two or three times a week. Each time, some of us were killed or wounded but our losses were always compensated for by troops coming from Vietnam.

As far as the combat activities of our unit were concerned, during the dry season we were told to poison water sources, to crack down on Democratic Kampuchean troops, and to prevent the people from doing their daily chores or making contact with Democratic Kampuchean troops.

Regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in December 1988, based on what I had witnessed in Siem Reap under the command of Vietnam's Ministry of National Defense, more than 3,000 troops—most of them northerners—were withdrawn from an area some 500 meters north of Angkor Wat into a remote jungle area. The move was code-named the "NT Plan". There were infantry, sapper, tank, and artillery and antiaircraft units and the troops were dressed as Khmer troops. Their weapons and equipment were kept underground, and they did not take part in combat. [Cao Ngoc Thanh begins speaking in Cambodian] I have been ordered by my division to live with the people and to get a Cambodian wife. I was stationed in Pongro village, Poy Cha commune, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. I studied Cambodian for 2 years. Now I can speak the language. I was captured by the National Army [of Democratic Kampuchea] on 11 January 1989 in Ta Vong village, Ponley commune, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. I am well. [end recording]

Cao Ngoc Thanh lives as a villager in Poy Cha commune, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. His commanders are Cong, a North Vietnamese regiment officer, and Vy, a North Vietnamese battalion officer. Cao Ngoc Thanh was trained at the Quang Trung Army training school. When he arrived in Cambodia he was sent for training at an Army school of the 4th region in Siem Reap. The school director is Dao Quang Nam. This school provides political training and teaches military theory and the Cambodian language. The political course involves studying three documents:

1. A propaganda document on assisting Cambodia;
2. The duties of the Vietnamese volunteer army stationed in Cambodia; and
3. Military law in Cambodia.

By 1985, Hanoi had plans to hide Vietnamese soldiers among the Cambodian people and troops, and open schools to teach Cambodian language to Vietnamese soldiers. The majority of these soldiers were picked from new recruits from South Vietnam. They were ordered to defect to Cambodian troops or to escape to remote areas and marry Cambodian women. Those soldiers who

could no longer stay—because their cover was blown or because their superiors no longer trust them—were withdrawn and sent back to Vietnam. However, the majority of these soldiers were dispatched to live among the people. Schools were opened in the 5th Division to teach the Cambodian language with a 1-year intensive course divided into two phases. Each phase comprises between 150 and 200 soldiers; in 1985 this number increased to 300. After this study, the soldiers returned to their units and were stationed in districts to serve as experts to educate the people and to improve their spoken Cambodian. The next step in the plan was to marry Cambodian women and work with Cambodian soldiers and village militia forces.

In Cambodia, there is no KGB spy school; there is only a KGB commander named A Cong in Battambang who is in charge and who receives plans from Vietnam. In Siem Reap, there is a fixed KGB office—which is the command of the 479th Group—opposite Angkor Wat Temple, west of the entrance to Angkor Thom, on a small hill called Phnum Dei. This office is located inside a monastery. This is a joint command of both Vietnamese and Cambodian KGB. Usually, this office receives plans to carry out spying activities along the border and inside Cambodia.

The staff of the A Cong group in Battambang are from H [as received]. They have the right to operate further afield than those from the 479th Group—for example, they can penetrate up to 30 or 40 km into Thailand. They infiltrate camps and disguise themselves as troops of the National Army and of the Son Sann forces, and as peddlers and cattle traders. Others disguise themselves as ordinary people collecting information in camps. They meet with those inside the country once a month to report to their superiors. The 479th Group and the 7704th Group are stationed in districts. A battalion is stationed in each district to protect the people and strengthen and expand the Kor-2 [kor is the third letter of the Cambodian alphabet] soldiers for duties in districts. On the military side, there are education experts attached to districts. On the political side, there are experts stationed in communes to control village and commune militia forces. Apart from this, there are experts attached to districts—five in each district—along with their protectors. Their plan is to educate Cambodian village and commune heads to implement Vietnam's policies; any deviation from these policies carries the penalty of imprisonment. The 479th Group is in charge of the military side while the 7704th Group controls the state authorities. These two groups operate side by side and do not mix together.

Hanoi has set up secret plans to bring Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia. In 1975 and 1976, people from North Vietnam were brought into South Vietnam; some of them were important KGB agents. These people were dispatched to Cambodia. This group received a 3-year training course in the KGB school in Hanoi and were taught by Soviet experts. Vietnam has had plans to

disguise its forces since 1985. In that year, forces were deployed to set up the "NT Plan" in Siem Reap. The "NT Plan" is to hide North Vietnamese troops only; South Vietnamese troops are only a minority. NT is short for Nghia Trang, which means "war cemetery" in Vietnamese. The "NT Plan" is to hide divisions of Vietnamese troops, special units, tanks, and 37-mm guns. Apart from this, troops are hidden or assimilated with Cambodian forces. For example in Cao Ngoc Thanh's division, Vietnamese soldiers were allowed to learn Cambodian. In 1988 when Vietnam announced that it will withdraw its forces, Vietnam ordered its soldiers to defect, to live with Cambodian troops, and to pass themselves off as Cambodians.

As for the plan of ordering Vietnamese soldiers to wear Cambodian troops' uniforms, the Vietnamese enemies have implemented this since 1988. From the beginning of 1989, those Vietnamese soldiers who spoke Cambodian were given Cambodian soldier's uniforms which they wore to assimilate themselves with Cambodian troops. Vietnam says these soldiers are under the command of Cambodian troops. In fact, the aim of ordering Vietnamese soldiers to put on Cambodian soldiers' uniforms is two-fold: first to serve the negotiations at a higher level by duping the world into falsely believing that Hun Sen's troops are numerous and strong in order to benefit the Hun Sen group in various negotiations; and second to dupe world opinion so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever.

This is concrete evidence of the perfidious maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies to hide their forces in Cambodia through every means. Compatriots and national opinion, please consider this. Does Vietnam have the goodwill to genuinely withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia in September as Hanoi has announced? Or is this just a maneuver to deceive the Cambodian nation and people and world opinion so that people stop denouncing Vietnam and stop pressuring it to pull its troops out of Cambodia, thus exonerating Vietnam while it continues to occupy and annex Cambodia forever?

Laos

Sisavat Keobounphan Receives Cambodian Delegation
BK1205100689 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 (KPL)—Sisavat Keobounphan, mayor of Vientiane, received here on May 11 a delegation of the Fatherland Front of Cambodia lead by its vice-president Prum Than on a current week-long visit here.

The two sides discussed matters relating to the efforts of restructuring in both countries and international issues. Special emphasis was put on ways for further promotion of cooperation and friendship between Laos and Cambodia.

In the morning of the same day, the Cambodian delegation held a meeting with the authority of the Lao Front for National Construction of Vientiane capital. The Lao side was led by its president Channong Inthavong, member of the party Central Committee. The two sides informed each other about the Front role in the national economic and cultural construction, the role played by the clergy in the country and abroad. They also exchanged views on further cooperation between the two fronts.

PASASON Welcomes Sino-Soviet Summit
BK0805150789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 May 89

[PASASON 8 May article: "Soviet-Chinese Relations Are Awaiting New Turning Point"]

[Text] On 15 May, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will begin an official visit to the PRC. The summit meeting to be held on this occasion will be the first summit between the two socialist countries in the past 34 years. The Soviet and the Chinese peoples as well as people throughout the world, including our Lao people, are convinced that this summit will serve as a new step in the normalization of the neighborly, friendly, and comradely relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC.

The Soviet Union and the PRC are the two socialist superpower countries, which have maintained the same ideals and goals—to together build socialist society, and to bring about a new economic development as well as an improvement of the living conditions and plentiful and prosperous lives for their peoples. Both the Soviet Union and the PRC have been carrying out economic reform. This economic process in the Soviet Union and the PRC is going on in a similar manner; both countries have thus been facing the same difficulties. This is why the two countries are interested in each other's lessons. It is, therefore, certain that in the meeting on this occasion, views on this issue will be exchanged. But, to have economic cooperation and exchanges of lessons in building socialism between the two countries take place effectively, it is required that the bilateral relations be restored and improved to a certain level to meet the requirements.

It is noted that in recent years, the relations between the two socialist states have been systematically restored. As a rule, to have the process of economic reform and life in all respects in a country progress smoothly, a favorable world situation is needed. For this reason, the Soviet Union and the PRC have pursued the policy of opposing arms race and the formation of a military grouping. They have simultaneously increased their roles in settling various regional disputes. Implementing the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has withdrawn its troops on schedule—troops which were dispatched to give assistance

to that country at the request of Afghanistan's legitimate government. The Soviet Union has also sincerely and faithfully fulfilled its obligations.

With their consistent good intentions aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have lately announced the withdrawal from Cambodia—by the end of September this year—of the Vietnamese volunteer troops that were sent to Cambodia to save the Cambodian people from the genocidal massacring by the Pol Pot clique of murderers. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia has thus created a favorable condition for the settlement of the Cambodian problem, which has been prolonged for many years. But to realize the adopted objectives, foreign countries must put an end to their military assistance to the opposition factions, in particular to the Pol Pot clique.

The Soviet Union and the PRC have rendered great assistance to the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists. They have provided assistance both in terms of weapons and political support for the three Indochinese peoples in carrying out their just struggles. For this reason, our Lao people are looking forward to the forthcoming Soviet-Chinese summit and wish to see it conclude with glorious success.

The Lao people, as well as the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, have announced on several occasions their readiness to restore and improve their normal relations with the PRC. The Lao people believe that the restoration of the neighborly, friendly, and comradely relations between the Soviet Union and China on this occasion will not only contribute to establishing and promoting peace, stability, and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, but also create favorable conditions for the improvement and promotion of the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the PRC.

Editorial Praises National Defense, Security
BK0605122389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 5 May 89

[PASASON 5 May Editorial: "Attentively Develop and Carry Out the Line of National Defense and Maintenance of Security Among the Entire Masses"]

[Text] At present, the task of national liberation in our country has been completely crowned with victory. For more than a decade, we have succeeded in distinguishing the factors that could lead to unrest, thus fundamentally restoring social peace and order in the country. Achievements in national defense and maintenance of security have contributed very significantly to safeguarding and strengthening the fruits of our country's revolution, and enabled the multiethnic people to exert their efforts to construct the economy, promote culture, and further improve their living conditions in peace.

During the said period, our armed forces have ceaselessly grown bigger and stronger, have been able to defeat every subversive activity of the counterrevolutionary elements in our country, and have transformed themselves into the main force for the defense of the country. The growth of our armed forces, under the leadership of our party, can be attributed to the cooperation and sincere support and assistance rendered by the multiethnic people—the inexhaustible source of tremendous power for our armed forces.

Although the counterrevolutionary elements have ceased to pose any threat and despite the fact that peace has been fundamentally restored in our country, they have not yet discarded their vicious attempts against our revolution. Also, since our country is situated on the front line of socialism in Southeast Asia, the task of national defense at present and in the future remains a strategic task that cannot be overlooked. Therefore, improvement and strengthening of our armed forces and construction of the economy are matters of life and death for our country's revolution. An effective defense of the country and the maintenance of security requires a strong economic foundation. The two tasks of national defense and economic construction must always be linked together and are equally important.

Considering the consciousness and activities of party members and cadres and the attitude of party and state organizations toward national defense, we can obviously see many shortcomings in certain areas. For example, the tasks of educating and training the multiethnic people in their duty of defending the country and maintaining security, sending cadres to build all-around strong grass roots, developing armed forces, and constructing a strategic rear line have not yet been carried out according to their respective priorities. The construction of self-defense forces of units, offices, factories, and agencies has not attracted much attention, while personnel management to guarantee internal security has not been carried out effectively.

To effectively enable the people to carry out their constructive duty, work in peace, and further defend the country's independence, sovereignty, and peace, it is necessary to persistently develop and carry out the line of national defense and maintenance of security among the entire masses. In years to come, we must concentrate on the tasks that are related to propaganda, education, and training so as to enhance our self-vigilance against schemes to effect change through nonviolent means. Economic activities must be closely linked to defense of the country and maintenance of security. Cadres must be sent to build all-around strong grass roots while the entire party and masses must be mobilized to carry out the task of defending the country and maintaining security. Cadres and people must voluntarily fulfill their obligations and support the task of defending the country and maintaining security, support our armed forces, and enhance the fine traditions of the revolutionary armed forces so as to fulfill their duties in the new

revolutionary era. Attention must be given to the construction of a strategic rear line and every force must be mobilized to carry out this task. Self-vigilance must be increased against the subversive schemes of the counter-revolutionary elements and tricks to effect change through nonviolent means and attempts to undermine the special solidarity of Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and other socialist countries. The party leadership at each level, in connection with the task of defending the country and maintaining security, plays a vital role in this regard.

Philippines

British Nationals Urged To Take Precautions
HK1505090989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0858 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 15 (AFP)—London has urged British nationals in the Philippines to take extra precautions following the slaying here last month of a U.S. Army colonel, the British ambassador said here Monday.

"We are always alert," Ambassador Keith Gordon MacInnes told reporters. "We always offer advice to British nationals and embassy personnel but we don't say anything too precise or too publicly."

Colonel James Rowe, assigned to a military aid group assisting the release of U.S. military equipment to this country, was ambushed by suspected New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas outside his office in suburban Manila on April 21.

The NPA claimed Col. Rowe was a "direct participant" in the government's 20-year campaign against the insurgency. The rebels had previously threatened British, American and Israeli nationals, who they alleged were involved in the same undertaking.

Mr. MacInnes said he hoped the killing was "an isolated case."

"It's a tragic case," he said. "It has made everyone conscious of the need to take precautions."

Manglapus on Recognition of Palestinian State
BK1105123289 Manila PNA in English 1153 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] Manila, May 11 (OANA/PNA)—The Philippines is not yet in a position to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a state, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said Thursday [11 May].

"We're not prepared with our position, whether or not to recognize the PLO at this point," he told reporters.

He said the Philippine delegation attending the World Health Organization (WHO) convention in Geneva was instructed to abstain from voting should the PLO's bid for membership be put to a vote.

"It is an indication that the Philippines is still studying the matter not only in relation to domestic but also to international relations," Manglapus said.

He added that "abstention is a demonstration of the Philippine position that the matter should not be discussed before the WHO. The entire domestic picture should be taken into consideration."

The Philippine Government, which voted in favor of renaming Palestine to PLO in the United Nations General Assembly, is considering the warning of the Defense Department that PLO might support the secessionist groups in Mindanao once it gained recognition.

"That is a condition that is viewed by the Department of National Defense as important in arriving at a decision," Manglapus said.

Columnist Alleges President Has 'Travel Mania'
HK1205091189 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English 11 May 89 p 13

[Column by Nestor Mata: "Cory's Foreign Travel Mania"]

[Text] Those who have watched administrations come and go in this country will no doubt shrug their shoulders and say it's *deja vu* all over again. We have seen it before.

Other presidents with the same problems have gone through the same pattern, though with varying degrees of confidence and success.

So, what's different with Cory Aquino?

Obviously none, since she has been unable to resist the temptation, either, and is resorting to the same techniques her less sainted predecessors had chosen.

In truth, leaders of other nations also take a similar route, whenever they find their domestic problems weighing heavily on them, or when they need a quick high and a picker-upper, or when their popularity ratings are down and one expert suggests there is no time to wait.

We remember well Indonesia's Sukarno, the flamboyant leader who launched his *konfrontasi* [confrontation] with neighboring Malaysia to whip up his people's frenzy and draw their attention away from their terrible plight and the country's horrible politico economic problems.

The Philippines' Macapagal unveiled his Sabah claim at about the time he was encountering heavy domestic criticism. Marcos, too, did something similar.

The technique is to fund something that will give the people pause from their domestic plight and make them line up behind the leader, or be immensely proud of him or her.

And so we hear Cory Aquino planning visits to European cities like Paris and Bonn, and especially to American cities like Washington and New York.

No doubt, she again sees herself taking America by storm, reminding them of an economy left in shambles by a dictator she had so courageously fought and so successfully vanquished, and begging them to help her and her country.

Which sounded perfect just after the so called February '86 revolution, but only sounds like so much wheedling and whining, not to mention like emotional blackmail, more than three years—and hardly any real change in the country—after.

Not that some of Cory's former conferrers are remiss in advising her to forget her foreign travel mania for the meantime.

Both Vice President Doy Laurel and the venerable Sen. Lorenzo M. Tanada agree that Cory Aquino should postpone, if not cancel, her trips, especially the one to the American capital, so she can attend to her home work.

Senator Tanada is, of course, even more afraid that the president will not be able to turn her back on any conditions the Americans may impose on her in regard to the forthcoming bases talks, especially as everybody knows she is going there begging.

But it is also true that Cory has a long list of assignments that she must attend to right here at home.

The IMF letter of intent is already beginning to leave repercussions in almost every phase of the national life, and it is hurting the people.

There is the burning row over wages, the startling rice crisis, the ballooning prices of essential goods and services, frightening inflation, not to mention problems with insurgencies, peace and order, graft and corruption, public services or the lack of them.

Yet, Cory has disdainfully spurned all such unsolicited advice.

She has turned a deaf ear to the incessant attacks of critics, to the suggestions of opposition and nationalist groups that she should not revisit the United States capital at this time.

Which, of course, leads us to ask—why?

It will help to answer the question if we recall the latest public surveys, conducted by highly competent, reliable and independent poll groups, that show Cory's popularity rating slipping by a very sizable 12 points—from 76 percent in February last year to 64 percent in February this year.

It will further help to understand Cory's insistence on making a U.S. visit this year if we listen to criticisms from local and foreign observers, who have not failed to mark the failures of her presidency during the past three years.

As one observer said, Cory appears to be overly simplistic, displays lack of skill in communicating her government's policies, dodges responsibility when asked about significant national problems, and displays a strangely detached view of events (which should not really surprise those who have known Cory from way, why back).

So, like other leaders who came before her, here or elsewhere in the world, Cory Aquino (or her advisers, anyway) has decided to resort to that favorite political maxim that holds that foreign travel enhances a leader's reputation, particularly when the leader is in deep trouble at home.

Never mind the carplings of critics, never mind the unsolicited advice of those who used to be her political mentors.

Considering how glorious was the applause she got the first time around in Washington, it is a high she obviously wants to relish again.

Understandable, considering that what she gets here are the shouts of outraged students and organized labor, the carplings of her critics, the naggings of greedy bureaucrats as well as kith and kin.

Plus reminders that she has to attend to all the other thousand and one issues that she ought to address decisively if she really wishes to bring about the survival of her people and nation.

Unfortunately, whether she gets her high in the U.S. or not, her problems and tasks at home will not disappear into thin air.

Indeed, even now these already threaten to overwhelm us all.

The sad thing is that Filipinos and their presidents never, never seem to learn!

Finance Secretary Explains Aid 'Conditions'
HK1505094389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
15 May 89 p 49

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] Two more conditions have been imposed on the Philippines to ensure support for the \$10-billion Philippine Assistance Program (PAP).

The country will have to show willingness and capability to accelerate the utilization of official development assistance (ODAs) it is receiving from donor countries and institutions, as well as remove the constraints on its debt-equity swap program.

These are the additional conditionalities the Philippines will have to contend with in negotiating for the support of multilateral aid sources to the PAP, official sources said over the weekend.

Earlier reports said the Philippines was being required to draft a separate country program for presentation to potential "donors" to the PAP, otherwise known as the U.S.-initiated multilateral aid initiative (MAI).

Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme however explained that the country program would reflect the components of economic plans, including administrative reforms, that the government had committed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Many potential donor countries, including the United States, have expressed doubt on the need to extend additional assistance to the Philippines via the PAP on account of its slow utilization of ODAs received annually from donor countries and multilateral financial institutions.

Data show that as of 1987, the country's "pipeline" or undisbursed ODAs totaled \$3.561 billion. And that the expenditure of ODAs as a percentage of its pipeline stood at 24 percent.

In view of this situation, some quarters in the U.S. Congress are reportedly planning to insert a provision in the proposed foreign aid bill for the Philippines that the release of U.S. contribution to the PAP would be contingent on the extent of utilization of the existing development assistance.

In addition, a proposal has also been floated on the need for the Philippine government to scrap the constraints on the debt-to-equity conversion program, hence resume its implementation and help reduce the country's external debt now estimated at a little over \$28 billion.

A "pledging session" for the PAP had been scheduled in Tokyo in late June this year, and top Philippine officials, like Jayme, had expressed optimism that the country would by then receive concrete commitments from potential donor countries.

So far, only the U.S. and Japan have formally committed their support to the PAP. Of the two, only the U.S. has pledged a \$200 million annual contribution to the PAP for the next five years.

As envisioned, the contribution to the PAP would be a combination of development assistance and foreign investments (including debt-equity swaps and debt relief) on a 50-50 basis—\$5 billion in ODAs and the balance the share of the private sector.

Composition of Foreign Debt Council Announced
HK1305082089 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 13 May 89 pp 1, 6

[By staff members Gerry Zaragoza and Sammy Santos]

[Text] President Aquino has named Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus as chairman of the 17-member Joint Legislative-Executive Foreign Debt Council.

The President last month signed Republic Act [RA] 6724 creating the council which is intended to explore new options with the country's \$27.9 billion foreign debt.

Malacanang also announced the other members of the council, led by Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme as vice chairman.

Also appointed by the President, Malacanang said, were Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez, Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, Philippine National Bank president Edgardo Espiritu, Development Bank of the Philippines chairman Jesus Estandis, Social Security System administrator Jose Cuisa Jr., and Presidential Legal Counsel Adolfo Azcuna.

Senate President Jovito Salonga had also designated Senators Teofisto Guingona, Alberto Romulo, Mamintal Tamano and Juan Ponce Enrile to represent the chamber in the council.

From the House, the members are Representatives Margarito Teves, Raul Roco, Victorico Chavez and Rodolfo Albano.

Under RA 6724, nine members are to be appointed by the President and four each by the Senate president and the Speaker.

The President is supposed to name the chairman and the vice-chairman from the 17 members.

Meanwhile, Roco urged Congress to assert itself in the foreign debt policy formulation even as he belittled proposed bills seeking to put a cap on debt payments.

Roco said Congress should take the initiative in adopting strategic steps toward reducing the country's foreign debt by at least \$6 billion.

"The strategic direction should be reduction of the debt through condonation, waiver, negotiated decreases and, if necessary, also repudiation," Roco said.

Aquino Makes Inspection Trip to Tawitawi
HK1505025189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 May 89

[Text] President Aquino flies to Tawitawi today [15 May] to re-inspect government projects in one of the country's southernmost islands. The 1-day visit is part of Malacanang's efforts to make the government's presence felt in remote areas of the country. The president was originally scheduled to visit Tawitawi last May 5, but her trip was reset pending the conclusion of government projects she was to inaugurate. Today's trip was preceded by the visit of Malacanang's Cabinet Assistance System [CAS] to Tawitawi last week. The CAS is the president's link to Tawitawi.

Speaks on Livelihood Projects
HK1505045789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino today promised that livelihood projects will be extensively implemented this year in all of the country's provinces. Aquino made the statement in her speech before a huge crowd at the Mindanao State University in Bongao, Tawitawi. Sel Baisa for the details:

[Begin recording] The president's half-day visit to Tawitawi is in connection with her program to inspect the outcome of the livelihood projects launched by the government in the provinces. She led a symbolic inauguration of the Bongao Waters and Electrical System this morning, and distributed assistance, in the form of checks, for the government's livelihood development programs. She also held a dialogue with military officials, who reported to her that peace now prevails in the region. [end recording]

Basilan Appeals for More Troops
HK1505071989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] The Province of Basilan has appealed to President Corazon Aquino for deployment of more government troops in the province to check the deteriorating peace and order situation. The appeal was issued a day before the president visited the province.

Meanwhile, the president inaugurated a new water system in Bongao and inspected newly completed projects, including school buildings and roads. The projects were promised by the president during her first visit to Tawitawi last year.

Azcuna Named Aquino's Acting Press Secretary
HK1505132389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Presidential legal counsel Adolph Azcuna has been appointed by President Aquino as acting press secretary. According to Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr, Azcuna will serve as the president's spokesman while the president is still looking for a press secretary.

Azcuna will take over the post from Teodoro Benigno whose resignation takes effect tomorrow, 16 May. This was relayed by Macaraig to newsmen at a farewell party for Benigno.

Senate Approves Wage Increase for Workers
HK1605055989 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Reports by Patrick Paez, Ed Santoalla, and Sammy Santos]

[Text] The Senate yesterday passed on third and final reading a bill granting a P20 wage increase to industrial workers to be followed by another P10 in January 1990 for Metro Manila workers.

Twenty-two senators voted in favor of Senate Bill 1084, with the lone "no" vote registered by Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile who wanted a P32 increase for all workers.

In an emergency meeting, the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement—KMU] decided to adopt the Senate version but "on condition that (the Senate) make the January 1990 installment nationwide and across-the-board."

Ironically, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) rejected the Senate proposal and insisted on a P30 increase. "This is the amount we and the Lacc (Labor Advisory and Consultative Council) have agreed to fight for all organized workers in the country," said TUCP president Democrito Mendoza in a press statement.

Sen. Ernesto Herrera, labor committee chairman and principal author of the wage bill in the chamber, is TUCP secretary-general.

In a related development, five congressmen withdrew their sponsorship of the consolidated House bill on the wage issue, saying that they wanted higher increases as demanded by organized labor.

This brought to six the number of congressmen who withdrew their sponsorship of House Bill [HB] 23227 which was discussed on the floor yesterday as about 500 militant workers rallied at the Batasan complex in Quezon City.

Labor sector Rep. Ram on Jabbar was the first to withdraw Friday. He was joined yesterday by Congressmen Bonifacio Gillego (Sorsogon), Oscar Santos (Quezon), Gregorio Andolana (North Cotabato), Florencio Abad (Batanes) and Eduardo Joson (Nueva Ecija).

The six are members of the House labor committee which drafted HB 23227 giving a wage increase of P20 for Metro Manila workers, P13 in selected cities and provinces and P8 elsewhere.

As approved by the Senate, the wage bill also provides for the regionalization of wage-setting.

Herrera expressed the hope that the bill's passage would result in the cancellation of the June 1 Welgang Bayan Nationwide strike planned by organized labor.

Meanwhile, the KMU presented its "comprehensive proposal" to the Lacc to which it is affiliated during a meeting at the Asian Institute of Tourism (AIT) yesterday afternoon.

KMU chairman Crispin Beltran said his group's proposal has a "fallback" component: if the Senate or the House or both, meeting in a conference committee, reject a P10 nationwide and across-the-board increase, both chambers could consider giving all workers receiving wages below P200 per day the full amount of P20 and P10.

The P200, Beltran explained, is the level to which the KMU has rounded off the so-called living wage (a standard based on actual expenditures of workers and their families), which the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) has estimated to be between P186 and P215.

"If the legislature adopts these compromise positions, the June 1 Welgang Bayan will no longer be necessary," Beltran said. "If not, tuloy ang welga [the strike will go on]."

He explained the KMU decided to compromise on the Senate position because "it is reasonable" and "hindi lugi ang manggagawa [the workers will not lose]."

However, Felicisimo "Fil" Joson, an official of the Federation of the Free Workers (FFW), another Lacc member, and his group will not accept the the KMU proposal, because "the way it was presented was without prior consultation."

"This (the KMU proposal) will certainly produce a crack in the unity of labor groups for P30 minimum wage hike," Joson warned.

In the House, another congressman—Oscar Rodriguez (Pampanga)—also threatened to withdraw his support for the bill if amendments to increase the wages in the chamber's version will be rejected.

Despite the presence of picketing workers, Speaker Ramon Mitra opened the floor session as scheduled.

The rallyists, belonging to Lacc affiliates, were earlier told that Mitra was not in his office and were confined to a grassy area some 100 meters from the Batasan complex.

Paper Says Communists Admit Suffering Setbacks
HK1505095789 Manila THE PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 15 May 89 p 2

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has admitted it has not yet fully recovered from several setbacks it suffered as a result of the infiltration of government agents even as it resorted to mass purging and execution of members, captured subversive documents showed.

Entitled "Ilang Tala sa Pag-uusap sa Unit ng Urban Commission at United Front [Some Notes on the Urban Commission and United Front Units]" and carrying the subhead "Analisis sa Politika ng Partido [The Party's Political Analysis]," the documents, however, revealed that full security measures have been taken by the top leadership to avoid the blunder.

The document given to newsmen by Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, said extremists within the CCP suspect that there are still a good number of deep penetration agents within the movement.

According to the same document, the movement is steadily gaining some ground lately as a result of full security measures that it has against suspected government agents within the outlawed party.

As this developed, Montano told newsmen that they expect to discover more mass graves of purged New People's Army (NPA) rebels in different parts of the country as a result of a heavy turnout of surrenderees.

Belated reports reaching Camp Crame said a total of 81 NPA regulars and supporters has surrendered to military authorities in Regions 4, 5, and 6.

A heavy turnout of surrenderees was particularly noted in Negros Occidental when about 76 supporters and regulars pledged their allegiance to the government.

Col. Gerry Flores, PC-INP intelligence chief, said five rebel regulars also surrendered in Masbate, Albay and Quezon.

The five NPA surrenderees in Regions 4 and 5 were identified as Vicente Roleda alias Rafael, Roberto Almario alias Ka (Comrade) Danny, Rafael Azorez, Francisco Pagdalian and Gregorio Pagdalian.

The five rebel returnees were listed in the PC order of battle.

Thailand

Labor Officials Comment on Thai Workers in Libya BK1605075189 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 May 89 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Thanong Pho-an, senator and concurrently president of the Labor Congress of Thailand, has charged that the United States is using its influence to unfairly pressure Thailand [to withdraw Thai workers from the chemical plant in Al-Rabitah, Libya], as it did earlier in the intellectual property issue and the threat to apply Section 301 of the trade act. The U.S. pressure on Thailand to withdraw workers from Libya will deprive Thailand of revenue, Thanong said, adding that the U.S. action is excessive.

Thanong asked: Who would assume the responsibility if tens of thousands of Thai workers have to leave Libya? Would the United States hire these workers? Thailand should not recall workers from Libya because it is the privilege of Thai workers to work anywhere they wish abroad. He added that soon, four Thai labor congresses will submit a protest note to the United States and will lay black wreaths in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Ekachai Ekhanakom, secretary general of a state enterprises employee relations group, said he despised the U.S. method, charging that nobody has appointed the United States as an international policeman, but it is acting like one. Its action is more like international hooliganism. The U.S. intention to bomb the Libyan plant is wrong, but pressuring Thailand is worse. Ekachai said that although he is not involved in labor affairs in the private sector, he condemns the U.S. action and is ready to join other private labor groups in their anti-U.S. demonstrations.

Khukrit Examines Libyan, U.S. Threats BK1205155589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 May 89 p 9

["Soi Suan Phlu" Column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot, former prime minister]

[Text] Thailand is facing the dilemma of a situation that has come about in Libya which causes Thailand much concern.

The United States has charged that a big plant in Libya, about 80 km from the Libyan capital, is a chemical weapons plant. But Libya has rejected the charges, saying that it is just a big pharmaceutical manufacturing plant. However, the United States does not believe Libya's explanation and has threatened that it will blow up the plant if Libya does not stop its construction.

The Thai people will go to work anywhere if they are offered jobs with good pay so that they can send money back home for their parents or families to repay their debts or can earn money to save to make a living when

they return home. They work with a hope for their future. As overseas jobs are lucrative enough, the Thai people volunteer to work in foreign countries, especially in the Middle East.

Some 75,000 Thais are now working in Libya. At first, the Labor Department said the number of Thai people working in Libya is only 25,000. But now the department seems to accept that the number of 75,000 is correct. Among the Thai workers in Libya, 300 of them are working at the alleged plant. The United States has told Thailand it would give Thailand an advance notice if it decided to bomb the plant so that Thai workers could be evacuated in time and would not be in danger from the U.S. attack which would be devastating. This issue was left at that.

When the United States said that or issued such a threat, Libya, which is an enemy of the United States, also threatened that if Thailand wanted to withdraw the 300 Thai workers from the plant, Libya would expel all the 75,000 Thai workers from the country.

This issue can be considered a big problem at the present time because the Thai Government would have to be responsible for the jobs of the 75,000 overseas Thai workers. At the same time, the government also would have to protect the lives of the 300 Thai workers at the chemical plant. The government would have to take the responsibility if they are in danger because the U.S. Government has already warned that it would blow up the plant and has asked the Thai Government to evacuate the 300 Thai workers. But the government is also facing the threat from Libya that it would expel all Thai workers from its country. What should the Thai Government do?

I felt anxious for the government. I have heard from some government officials that the Thai Government should be as flexible as possible dealing with this issue. It means that it will think of a solution when the problem arises. But, if some are killed or when the 75,000 workers are expelled, I wonder how it can still be flexible.

Another official view is that Thailand should stand opposed to violence and international terrorism. Such an opinion does not seem to be flexible, but only tough, and is identical to the U.S. stand.

It seems that we have to pray the guardian spirit of the country to help solve the problem facing the Thai workers so that nobody will lose his interest and be in danger.

The United States has been in enmity with Libya for a long time because the United States has charged that Libya is the source of international terrorism, such as bombings at various cities and bombings of passenger planes as well as the murders of important persons of foreign countries. But Libya has denied the accusations all the time, saying that it knows nothing about them. For the plant that the United States is thinking to

destroy, Libya has said that it is merely a pharmaceutical manufacturing factory and it does not produce weapons or any harmful products. Who should we listen to? Thailand is friendly with both the United States and Libya. So, it would feel uneasy on this issue. More importantly, Libya is a rich country from selling crude oil and has sent money to help Muslims in other countries. The amount of money that Libya has sent to assist Muslims in other countries is not small. In the eyes of the Americans, the funds are for the purpose of terrorism.

I have known a foreign ambassador who had been based in Libya before coming to Bangkok. One day I invited him to talk about the situation in Libya.

He told me that the general living situation in Libya is very good. The Libyans have very high incomes and have a high purchasing power to buy high-class goods for use. Foreigners working in Libya also benefit from them. He also said that peace and order in Libya is very secure. There are no robberies, only a few violent quarrels. In general, the life of the people in Libya is safe and happy and it abounds with everything.

I told the ambassador out of my curiosity that I had learned that there have always been violence and terrorism in Libya. The ambassador told me that this is not true. Libya is a country in peaceful order. Violence and terrorism are only export products of Libya—they do not commit such things inside the country, but merely export them to other countries.

I could only feel sad after listening to the ambassador. However, Thailand has never imported violence and terrorism from other countries. There is no point of wasting time in thinking about a trade deficit caused by imports of such goods.

Minister on Freezing of U.S. Glass Project
BK1305110589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Referring to a letter from the U.S. ambassador to Thailand requesting promotional privileges for a new glass factory project which is a joint Thai-U.S. venture, Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha explained that the project had been frozen in keeping with the ministerial announcement banning new glass factories. Banhan said Thailand would not be pressured by the U.S. request. He stated the Industry Ministry must look over all industrial factories and must take into its consideration when the existing industries might be affected by new projects. He added according to a survey by ministry officials, production capacity of the existing glass factories in Thailand is enough to meet the local demand for the next 10 years. Promotion of the glass industry will negatively affect the existing factories. In addition, he said, the Board of Investment on 8 May decided to uphold the suspension of promotional privileges for the glass industry. He added this decision would not be reviewed.

Chatchai Fetes Sihanouk; Discusses Khmer Rouge
BK1605002989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Amid a night of jazz, traditional love songs, disco and ramwong [traditional Thai dance], Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk managed to discuss a topic at the centre of the Kampuchean conflict—the Khmer Rouge.

Accompanied by his wife Princess Monique, his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh and about 12 others, Prince Sihanouk arrived at the Premier's Soi Rachakhru home at about 8 p.m.

A government source at the party told the BANGKOK POST last night that Premier Chatchai and Prince Sihanouk met briefly after the prince and his family were welcomed by the premier and his wife Khunying Bunruan.

Both men, the source said, discussed the Khmer Rouge, but did not elaborate.

"There's likely to be a compromise to achieve the goal of peace," the government source said, adding that there's unlikely to be any problem. [passage omitted]

Further on Chatchai-Sihanouk Meeting
BK1605020189 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] Suwit Yotmani, Government House spokesman, has reported that last night CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] President Prince Norodom Sihanouk was feted by Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at the latter's residence in Soi Ratchakhru, Bangkok. Before dinner, Prince Sihanouk said he would leave for Beijing on 17 May, and between July and August he would visit the DPRK and France. He hopes an international meeting on Cambodia will be convened in Paris in late August and that Thailand will support such a meeting. Prime Minister Gen Chatchai said Thailand is ready to support the meeting.

Chatchai Viewing Role in ICM for Cambodia
BK1305035889 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 May 89 p 4

[By Atthawibun Sisuwaoranan]

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has agreed that Thailand's participation in an international control mechanism [ICM] on Cambodia may eventually be unavoidable, highly-placed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The premier took the stand after consultations with his personal advisers who feel that the proposal, first enunciated by exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and later taken up by Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, was "reasonable".

In fact, the advisers believe that Thailand has to accept the role because it is in its interest to help end the Cambodian war and ensure the neutrality of Cambodia after a political settlement is reached there.

Hun Sen personally urged Chatchai to join the control mechanism during their talks in Bangkok last week. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila also appeared receptive to the proposal, saying that if an International Conference on Cambodia, to be held in Paris in August, wants Thailand and other ASEAN members to play a role, then Thailand would have to accept it.

Hun Sen told Chatchai that Thailand should send a team to Cambodia to observe the September pullout of the last Vietnamese troops and monitor a halt to external military aid to all the four warring Cambodian factions.

Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has voiced disagreement with the proposal. He said last week that Thailand should stay out of the peace-keeping process, arguing that Thailand's participation would restrict its manoeuvrability in facilitating a political solution in Cambodia.

The premier, however, believes that Thailand can not simply turn down the invitation because as a neighbour to embattled Cambodia, Thailand has to live with the outcome of the verification process.

Moreover, there is the risk that the on-going negotiations among the warring Cambodian factions could get bogged down if Thailand shows reluctance to play peace-keeping role, said the sources who added that the talks between Hun Sen and the resistance factions are going well because of Thailand's mediation efforts.

"As a good card player, Thailand should allow other players to see some of its cards; otherwise the game would come to a dead end," the source quoted Chatchai as saying.

The sources said Chatchai, however, decided that Thailand should not be in a hurry in responding to the request. Rather, the government will take into account the forthcoming developments on Cambodia and make the final decision on the question at a timely moment.

Leaders of the four rival Cambodian factions—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former premier Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan and Hun Sen—are

scheduled to hold the next round of negotiations in Paris on July 25. One day before that, the prince as leader of the resistance coalition and Hun Sen will meet at the same venue.

Before the negotiations, Thailand will step up a campaign to lobby for their acceptance of a ceasefire agreement which the premier believes will help facilitate the last Vietnamese military pullout, scheduled to be accomplished by the end of September.

Beijing, the sources added, would be a determinant factor in Thailand's decision to join the control mechanism. Lobbying, coupled with the outcome of the Sino-Soviet summit next week, will go a long way in shaping Thailand's final decision on the peace-keeping role for the country.

The sources theorized that Hun Sen wanted Thailand to assume the role so as to counter-balance Vietnam's influence, political and economic, over the Phnom Penh regime during and after the pullout of Vietnamese troops.

The premier has been advised to be cautious or face the possibility of seeing Thailand pitted against Vietnam in undertaking the peace monitoring role.

In this respect the sources said Chatchai, who believes in the power of economic influence, would make sure that Thailand's presence in the international control mechanism would be controlled in size and functions to avoid the risk of antagonizing Vietnam.

Malaysian Minister Urges ASEAN Role
BK1605005189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 May 89 p 6

[Text] ASEAN should be part of a peace-keeping force to oversee a resolution of the conflict in Kampuchea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar said yesterday.

Speaking on his arrival at Don Muang Airport, Mr Omar said ASEAN had taken the diplomatic lead in seeking a settlement and should see it through to the end.

Mr Omar, who is here for the second Thai-Malaysian Joint Commission meeting and was greeted by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, said an ASEAN role was logical and that member states should support the idea.

The ASEAN force should be part of an international control mechanism "which may include military and civilian elements", he said of the proposal, discussed informally by regional foreign ministers in February.

Mr Omar also called on Khmer resistance leader Prince Sihanouk yesterday afternoon.

Last week, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth said he opposed a Thai role in a monitoring force, but Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen said in Bangkok that Thailand could send observers and be part of the mechanism.

"I would like to give Thailand the trust and the confidence that the Vietnamese troops have really left Kampuchea," Hun Sen said.

Chawalit, Sitthi Show Caution on Indochina
BK1405034289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
14 May 89 p 10

[From the "Inprint" column: "Caution Over Vietnam"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Army chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut have coordinated with each other in their attempt to contribute to the solution of the Kampuchean conflict, since the two agreed that Vietnam is definitely not so reliable and that the Thai Government should be careful not to fall for Hanoi's ploys, MATICHON WEEKLY reported.

That Gen Chawalit warmly welcomed Laotian Chief of General Staff Sisavat Keobounphan and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in Bangkok resulted from his long experiences in handling border issues concerning Laos and Kampuchea. Having met several leaders of the two Indochinese countries, the Thai Army commander-in-chief was simply more suitable than any other government figure to act the host to Gen Sisavat and Hun Sen, the magazine said.

"Intelligence officials working for Gen Chawalit and the Foreign Ministry do not think Vietnam would leave Kampuchea for good because the Vietnamese have regarded the war-torn country as an important rice bowl and may continue to occupy it. To say the least, Hanoi would attempt to have some influence over a new government in Phnom Penh (to be formed after the pledged Vietnamese troop withdrawal)" the MATICHON WEEKLY quoted government sources as saying.

"Hanoi's announcement to pull out Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September 30 was just a hopeful ploy to win international political support from the world community and a seat for a Vietnam-backed Kampuchea in the United Nations," according to the officials.

The officials doubted that all the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn, noting reports that a large number of Vietnamese soldiers have settled down in Kampuchea disguised as Khmer people, speaking Khmer and Thai.

The Khmer resistance was even concerned over the probability that such fake Khmers, as "eligible voters", could drastically swing results of a general election in that country after the Vietnamese troops withdrawal.

Gen Chawalit's and ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's staff could not afford to agree to the idea that third countries should cease to provide assistance for all the Khmer factions. The Heng Samrin regime has been given sizable aid from Vietnam over the past decade, compared to little aid from the third nations to the Khmer Rouge, the Sihanoukist Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Meanwhile, the MATICHON WEEKLY reported, ideas of the military and the Foreign Ministry officials and those of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's advisers at Phitsanulok house may be on a collision course.

The military and the Foreign Ministry officials would almost certainly go against the "pro-Hanoi" advisers to the Prime Minister, if he adopted the latter's ideas without considerable thought.

"A successful solution to the Kampuchean conflict needs to begin with internal issues, to be followed by formation of a government after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. If one is worried too much about the Khmer Rouge, a civil war might erupt in Kampuchea, however," Gen Chawalit said, shortly after he met Hun Sen early this month.

"I don't agree with the idea that Thailand take part in an international commission to monitor the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Staying out of the frame (of commitments), Thailand is free to help (solve the conflict) or do anything."

Dinh Nho Liem Briefs Sitthi on PRC Talks
BK1505152989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem called on Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this morning to report to the latter on the second round of talks between Vietnam and China concerning the Cambodian conflict.

Reporting on the meeting between the two ministers, ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry Sarasin Wiraphon said Foreign Minister Sitthi told the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister that it is Thailand's desire to see a genuine peace in Cambodia. Cooperation and support from all countries involved in the problem is needed in order to achieve a settlement. Thailand is ready to make contributions toward achieving a resolution that would lead to a durable peace in Cambodia. Thailand hopes that Vietnam will cooperate and support the peace process. Sitthi said that possibilities for a settlement are greatly enhanced only when there is cooperation from the United Nations. Therefore all countries should cooperate in finding, through discussions, an agreement concerning the vital [international control] mechanism or apparatus, and should then leave it to the United Nations to take steps toward a solution. This would be the most appropriate measure.

Explaining Thailand's stand on the issue, Sarasin Wiraphon said that Thailand thinks that the proposal—that a commission should be set up, comprising countries like India, Poland, Canada, Indonesia and the representative of the UN secretary general, to oversee the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia—is not acceptable to all parties. Therefore, prior to the international conference on Cambodia, there should be a meeting of concerned countries, including the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, the United States, France and ASEAN countries, as well as the four Khmer factions, to discuss which kind of mechanism or body would be acceptable to all parties to oversee the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, cessation of foreign assistance and elections in Cambodia. There could be an international conference to discuss effective and practical measures to settle the conflict only after this agreement is achieved.

Asked about developments among ASEAN countries concerning this matter, Sarasin said the ASEAN foreign ministers will hold a meeting in Brunei in July, and there will be a meeting of senior ASEAN officials on 26 May to prepare for the Brunei meeting.

Crown Prince Departs for USSR Visit
*BK1505144689 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1300 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon arrived at Air Force Headquarters, Don Muang, at 0715 today for his departure by a special flight to the Soviet Union for an official visit from 15 to 23 May. At Air Force Headquarters he was met by Deputy Prime Ministers General Thianchai Sirisamphan and Phong Sarasin; Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari, Air Force commander in chief; high-ranking military and police officers; members of the Association of Wives of Military and Police Officers; and members of diplomatic corps who were present to see the crown prince off.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon is scheduled to pay an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government for 9 days. He will visit Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad to see historical sites and observe major Soviet development projects. The visit will strengthen bilateral relations and friendship, and promote understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Refugee Screening Procedures Under Review
*BK1605010189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 May 89 p 6*

[Text] Officials are drawing up Vietnamese boat people screening criteria they hope will be adopted by the International Conference on Indochina Refugees in Paris in June.

National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Suwit Sutthanakun said that Thailand, as a country of first-asylum, had to draw up the criteria after ASEAN announced the March 14 cut-off date to stop the automatic granting of refugee status to Vietnamese boat arrivals.

Mr Suwit said officials of the NSC, Foreign Ministry, Interior Ministry and other agencies met yesterday to prepare measures to be taken after a comprehensive plan of action following the cut-off announcement is drawn up at the Paris meeting, which will be preceded by a meeting of the coordinating committee on May 24-25 Geneva.

Screening criteria is very important and must be internationally accepted, said Mr Suwit, so new boat arrivals given refugee status must be accepted by third countries and those screened out must be accepted by the country of origin.

Thailand's criteria will be jointly worked out by the NSC, Foreign Ministry and Interior Ministry and will be based on the Convention on Refugees, Mr Suwit said.

Vietnam is discouraging departures and third countries are trying to increase intake through the Orderly Departure Programme, he said.

It was agreed yesterday that Thailand's lessons from the screening of Lao refugees and Hong Kong's experience as well as provisions of the Convention on Refugees are to be applied for Thailand's criteria for determining the status of Vietnamese who arrived after the announcement of the cut-off date, Mr Suwit said.

"The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has offered to send its men, who have experience in refugee affairs in many other countries, to train our officials on the screening process," the NSC chief said.

Concerning the voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees, Mr Suwit said Laos had agreed to accept 150 refugees a month on a voluntary basis. Mr Suwit said the repatriation of the first group will be carried out on May 17, 18 and 19.

Of the 150, three were screened out by Thai officials and the rest volunteered to return. "However, we regard this as a good beginning," said the NSC chief.

"As there are now 72,000 Lao refugees in Thailand, if the repatriation continues at this rate it would take as long as 40 years to send them all back."

Vietnam

U.S. Communist Party Head Condemns Khmer Aid
BK1305153589 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT
13 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—The Indochinese countries' decision to pull all Vietnamese volunteer troops out of Kampuchea by September this year is a positive and correct one, said Gus Hall, chairman of the Communist Party-USA on Thursday [11 May] at his party's headquarters.

He went on to say that after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the counter-revolutionary forces "can no longer use the excuse of the presence of foreign troops" to go on with their design. He said that that would help uphold the "nationalistic feelings" of the Cambodians in the direction of defending the development and the government in Cambodia.

He stressed: "The Vietnamese troops have accomplished their mission. They saved the situation in Cambodia and dealt away one of the most brutal governments in world history in the sense of genocide. The Vietnamese in fact made great and historic contributions".

On U.S. intention to continue military aid to the Cambodian opposition factions, Gus Hall said: "The act reflects the overall policy of the Bush administration of imperialist aggression. They want to use force whenever they can. They always want to arm the reactionaries to overthrow revolutionary governments one way or another, in Cambodia as well as in Nicaragua".

In the United States, one of the "principled campaigns" now is to stop all that, he said.

NHAN DAN Examines 'Boat People' Phenomenon
BK1605073589 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT
16 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—NHAN DAN today expresses Vietnam's readiness to negotiate with the countries concerned and with international organizations to find out an appropriate solution to the "boat people from Vietnam."

In an article on the recent situation of illegal departures from Vietnam, the paper traces the causes of this problem. It says: "Vietnam is the only country in the modern history that was subjected to interminable wars of aggression for nearly 50 years. In fact, it has since 1940 been constantly blockaded and harassed. Moreover, for 20 years on end, Vietnam was divided into two zones with two antagonistic social, economic, and political regimes. That particular situation left great upheavals and heavy economic and social consequences to the country. A great many families have been torn apart and lived in different countries for decades. A number of

people, who could not adapt to the new situation or could not overcome the temporary difficulties in the country, who dream of a paradise' in some other countries, or met with some misfortune, or were incited by fortune-tellers and the like, have left the country. Certain ill-intentioned people have taken advantage of this situation to organize illegal departures for their personal profits."

The paper goes on:

"This phenomenon has caused not a few troubles to the maintenance of social order and security in the country, and also to other countries in the region which happen to be the first destinations for those illegal arrivals. Proceeding from the task of ensuring social order and security as well as from our aspiration to improve relations with the countries concerned, we have taken many measures at home and in coordination with the countries concerned to step by step resolve this thorny question.

"An important direction for settlement of this problem is that our country has negotiated with the countries concerned and with international organizations to find out a proper solution. This is a humanitarian issue which should, therefore, be solved by humanitarian measures. This is also an extremely complicated issue which should be settled by taking into account the capabilities of the sides involved, and finally, this is an issue concerning many sides, so it must be solved through negotiations based on a constructive spirit.

"So far, we have received two batches of voluntary Vietnamese repatriates from Hong Kong, a number from Malaysia and a number from Thailand, all with financial support from the international community through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

"We are actively participating in preparations for the convening of an international conference in Geneva next June on refugees in Southeast Asia. In keeping with the trend of dialogue and cooperation, the countries taking part in preparations for the conference have agreed to a comprehensive program to settle step by step this extremely complicated issue. If a constructive and cooperative spirit is maintained throughout the process, it is certain that the question of Southeast Asian refugees can be resolved step by step. The important thing is that no country should use the refugee problem to serve its political objectives, to oppose Vietnam, or to put pressure on any other country, or to cause confrontation. Such acts are really inhuman, because the issue concerns the fate of a large number of people."

Joint Venture With Australia in Shrimp Rearing
BK1105152889 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
11 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 OANA-ECOVNA—A joint venture has been set up between Vietnam and Australia for rearing shrimps for export. The project, known as

VATECH, is located in Da Nang Town, Central Vietnam, and capitalised at 100 million U.S. dollars. So far, it has produced millions of young prawns for five provinces in Central Vietnam.

The centre is run jointly by the Vietnam National Sea Products Export Corporation (SEAPRODEX) and the Australian Company Lobana on a 20-year contract term. It can produce about 60 million young prawns a year.

Directive To Protect Local Goods Issued

BK1005061689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 8 May 89

[Text] To help promote locally made industrial goods with regard to both quantity and quality and lower production costs so they can step by step compete with foreign goods, the Council of Ministers on 20 April 1989 issued Directive No 46 on protection for and development of locally made goods. The directive points out:

The ministries and general departments having control over the production of industrial goods, first of all those that can be produced domestically but are losing out to competition by foreign goods, must provide grassroots units with guidance, leadership, and assistance in reorganizing production and removing difficulties so as to create conditions for rapidly increasing production volume and the variety of goods, improving product quality, and reducing production costs.

Grassroots units should appropriately rearrange production, make intensive investments to standardize production, step by step renew equipment and technology, and improve workers' skills so as to create conditions for truly linking production with the market and using consumers' demands as the driving force for production development.

Ministries and the general department having control over industrial production must immediately prepare a list of the goods under their control which have been steadily produced in great quantities to meet society's demand but are losing out to competition by foreign goods in terms of prices and quality. Regarding these items, the ministries and general departments concerned must coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, the Customs General Department, and people's committees of provinces having ports of entry in discussing and reaching agreement on the adoption of appropriate policies and measures aimed at protecting locally made goods. Regarding items that cannot compete with foreign goods, assistance in their production may be sought from the state in the form of price subsidies.

Quang Ninh Coal Mine Lays Off Workers

BK1105105389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] According to a report by the Quang Ninh provincial paper, with a view to curtail production, the Vang Danh coal mine of the Uong Bi coal mine corporation may lay off up to 1,600 workers. In early April the coal mine laid off 700 workers at one time.

Due to the application of an inappropriate laying off system, some of the laid-off workers voiced complaints. The provincial and city functional agencies and the Uong Bi coal mine corporation promptly examined this issue. Afterward, the director of the Vang Danh coal mine reconsidered some irrational cases, such as laying off workers without providing assistance or laying off capable workers and those not yet qualified for retirement.

The issue at Vang Danh coal mine has now been basically resolved. Other enterprises may take this case as an example in resolving their labor problems.

Conference Held on Mountain Region Development

BK1205142589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 11 May 89

[Text] On 9-10 May in Hanoi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers called a conference of party secretaries and people's committee chairmen from seven northern mountainous border provinces and representatives of the various ministries, departments, and sectors at the central level to discuss some pressing socioeconomic issues of the mountainous region.

Comrades Do Muoi and Vo Van Kiet attended and presided over the conference.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Vo Van Kiet talked about the new situation and the new requirements for socioeconomic development in the northern mountainous border provinces. He pointed out the strong points and favorable conditions of these provinces as well as the difficulties and limitations that must be overcome.

Implementing the sixth party congress resolution in the past 2 years, our party and state have seen more clearly the directions, measures, and especially effective mechanisms and policies that must be adopted to release production capabilities and create new directions for local development in the mountainous border region.

Closing the conference, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi stressed the great role, position, and capability of the mountainous provinces. Thoroughly understanding the spirit of renovation, he said, all localities in the mountainous region must rise up to build their future. The central government will broaden the localities' right to take initiative and create conditions for and wholeheartedly assist them in moving forward.

Vinh Phu Party Committee Holds Conference

BK1305045289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The standing committee of Vinh Phu provincial party committee recently held an enlarged conference of party secretaries of districts, cities, and towns; directors

of various services, commissions and sectors; and representatives of mass organizations to disseminate the basic contents of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution, and to analyze the major viewpoints and guidelines for guiding renovation in the coming 3 years.

The conferees approved the plan for implementing the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum resolution in the next 3 years. Particularly, from now until the end of 1989, it is necessary to concentrate investments—especially in terms of seeds and water conservancy—on agriculture, renew the patterns of crop cultivation, revamp agricultural services, and renovate the program for consumer goods, paying attention to reducing production costs and the prices of stockpiled goods.

In the immediate future, with a view to opposing inflation, effort should focus on tapping all sources of revenues, especially state revenues, industrial and commercial taxes, and land and slaughter taxes; collecting debts due for the first quarter; and economizing on production costs and administrative expenses.

Results of Economic Renovation Noted

*BK1205075789 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 11 May 89*

["Talk of the Week" program]

[Text] Many Vietnam watchers share the view that for Vietnam the latest plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Vietnam is a political event of significance, probably the most important one since the sixth national party congress 2 years ago.

It is interesting to note that in the plenum the trend for renovation was reaffirmed. Renovation is now taking place in various aspects of the country's socioeconomic life. And in every aspect, an assessment of strategic importance has been made, that is, how fast to shift from the centralized mechanism based on state subsidies to socialist cost-accounting economic management on a nationwide basis. This requires readjustment of the country's economy.

The latest party plenum pointed out that in the years to come, it will be necessary to rearrange the economic structure and rebuild the investment structure so as to concentrate manpower and resources for a successful implementation of the three major economic programs, that is the production of food, consumer goods, and export.

It should be recalled that by now almost all production units from the central to the provincial levels have taken a step forward in streamlining production and readjusting investment structure with a view to reaching the target set under the three economic programs. The initial results are very encouraging. A major problem is that the investment input has been calculated to concentrate on

projects supporting the above-mentioned economic programs. The government has suspended work on a number of major projects accounting for one-fourth of the total value in terms of the equipment it has signed with foreign countries. At the same time, the government has cut down a number of less important projects. As a result, over 60 percent of capital under the government budget and up to 80 percent of the local budget have gone into projects in support of the three economic programs.

Over the past 3 years, Vietnam has put into operation some 30 hydraulic, 22 industrial, and 4 communication projects, not to mention such major hydropower plants as Hoa Binh and Tri An which have been feeding the national grid. To have more capital for investment, the government has implemented policies to attract idle money from the people and overseas. It is reported that nearly half of the capital for investment under the state plan comes from these sources. In many localities, the input contributed by the people are considerable. In the southern province of Song Be, next door to Ho Chi Minh City, the local people's investment is equal to 34,000 taels of gold. People in the province of Kien Giang invested 22,000 taels. And of late, since the promulgation of the new investment code, over 50 contracts have been signed with the total capacity worth some 500 million U.S. dollars. A number of new economic branches have emerged such as processing for export products, assembling electronic goods, cultivating maritime products, and [word indistinct] farming. Several production units of the state sector have been successful in their shift to cost-accounting operation. Production forces have been better used, paving the way to the development of consumer-goods economy.

In agriculture, we have made progress in the reorganization of management. Last year, crops in some localities were not good, but the total food output was estimated at some 19 million tonnes. The daily life of the people is less difficult. More consumer goods are available in the market. There is no longer the need for working people to buy things that they do not need immediately to prepare for shortages [word indistinct] latter. The price hike has slowed down. The rate of price rise was 22 percent last year is now a little over 6 percent. There is a boom in the non-state sector as the result of the new government's policy encouraging the private sector and ensuring the interest of the people.

General speaking, the measures to change the economic and investment structure have brought about encouraging results. There are many difficulties, but what we have obtained in the recent past make us optimistic about a brighter economic picture for the country.

Revision of People's Council Election Law Viewed *BK0905103589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 89*

[Report on NHAN DAN 8 May editorial: "Enhancing Efficiency of People's Councils"]

[Text] The Council of State recently decided to publicize the draft law on revising and amending the law on election of People's Council deputies to solicit the people's opinions before submission to the National Assem-

bly for adoption at its coming fifth session.

The People's Councils are organs of state authority in localities. Efficiency of the People's Councils depends on activities of their meetings, activities of the people's committees and specialized committees attached to the People's Councils, and activities of deputies of the People's Councils. The election of competent and qualified persons to serve as People's Council deputies is the first, decisive link for enhancing this efficiency.

Firmly grasping the spirit of the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress resolution on democracy and renovation, the draft law on revising and amending the law on election of People's Council deputies is aimed at developing the people's right to mastery, broadening socialist democracy, and enhancing the efficiency of organs of state authority in localities. The draft law placed special emphasis on the quality of People's Council deputies and stressed that they should be entrusted by the people and must be those who are faithful to the fatherland and socialism, who are ready to serve the people enthusiastically, who are willing to struggle to protect the citizen's legitimate rights and interests, who will strictly abide by the law and effectively implement state policies, and who are competent to carry out the tasks of deputies.

Various state agencies, social and mass organizations, and all citizens should contribute extensively their opinions to the draft law on revising and amending the law on election of People's Council deputies. This is a manifestation of the spirit of democracy and renovation in

building the state law. It will help the law on the People's Council election really, strikingly manifest the people's will and aspiration toward the People's Council deputy elections at various levels.

VNA Reports Rice Harvest, Crop Production
*BK1105083489 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT
11 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11—A center for research on the education of handicapped children has been founded in Ho Chi Minh City. The center has the task of studying the curriculum and teaching method applicable to handicapped children. It also trains teachers for handicapped children's schools and makes teaching aid.

—According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, by May 5 the southern provinces and cities had harvested nearly 865,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or 93 percent of the cultivated land. The Mekong Delta provinces, except An Giang, have brought in a better crop than last year. Meanwhile, they have put 390,000 hectares under summer-autumn rice, or 38.3 percent of the planned area.

—In the first 4 months of 1989, the salt company (VISALCO) under the Ministry of Home Trade exported 43 tonnes of salt to the Soviet Union, achieving 43 percent of its yearly plan. This represented a three fold increase over the same period last year.

—A pumping station with a capacity of pumping 48,000 cubic meters of water per hour is being built in the Red River Delta province of Hai Hung, when completed, the station can drain water from 44,000 low-lying hectares in Phu Tien District.

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